HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bomby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 105— BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 30 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May	MALOJA ..		20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1927			
3rd Nov.	MANORA	..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	..	8,303
1928			
12th Jan.	DOMALA	..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	..	8,427
5th April	MANELA	..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
31st Aug.	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
31st ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd Sept.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
3rd ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
9th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

*Weather permitting.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
* Honolulu Maru	26th Aug.	30th Aug.
Celebes Maru ..	13th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov.

* Proceeds to Rangoon.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,320

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jhang	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 30 Pills. For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,632
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisa Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 286/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are Inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to Canvass orders for Hand made cloth. Apply sharp. C. H. KUNHI RAMAN & SONS, Weaving Establishment Chowa Cannanore.

A R417

WANTED—For the Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, Moradabad, a HEAD MASTER. Should be trained designer and drawing Master with good educational qualifications and managing capacities. A gentleman possessing experience of brasswork will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply with testimonials to:—Mr. JAGDISH PRASAD MEHRA, Pleader, Trustee and Hony. Treasurer, Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, MORADABAD (U.P.)

A 29171

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.

F R411

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|9 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"

We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 56 artistic shades.
Samples sent **free on request.**
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.

TABLE CLOTHS.

You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.

Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.

Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1/4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits. 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 **per sq. yard.**
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

K1.

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28575C.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE BILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)

R401A.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.

P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. LAHORE.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No: 6572 on the life of SHRIMATI ANNAPURNA BAI, MANGALWAR PETH, SATARA CITY, a DUPLICATE COPY OF THE POLICY WILL BE ISSUED unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) K. C. VIDYARTHI
General Manager,
Lahore D/- 14-7-1927.

R418

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st September, 1927, all main line and Kalyan Local Trains will arrive at and depart from the New Platforms Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, at the east side of Victoria Terminus.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th August, 1927.

29209

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from 1st September, 1927, and until further notice owing to remodelling of Victoria Terminus, Bombay, all suburban Kalyan trains, mentioned below, will be received at and despatched from the new platforms Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 on the East side of the station.

DOWN TRAINS.
81, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59. 61. 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 & 79.

UP TRAINS.
74, 82, 76, 78, 80, 46, 48, 50, 52. 54 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 & 72.

These trains will runs on the through lines between Victoria Terminus and Byculla and WILL NOT STOP AT SANDHURST ROAD STATION.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1927.

29186

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) levelling the existing road surface and laying cement concrete, draining, etc., the private street off Cave Street (Girgaum Road), (2) levelling, metalling, draining, etc., the private street, off Saukli Street, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

The names of partners constituting the firm should invariably be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, to any, one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON.
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th August, 1927.

29206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER of the Poona Engineering College for a temporary post of a SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 75 per month plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance. Only those who have passed the Sub-Overseer's Examination need apply. The applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience, with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th September, 1927.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

29205

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 2104 OF 1926.

Messrs. KRISHNAJI BHAGWANJI, a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) RUPCHAND FOZMAL.
(2) GULABCHAND RUPCHAND.
(3) GANMAL RUPCHAND
all of Kirkee Bazar, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kirkee Bazar, District Poona ... Defendants.

To,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed a suit in this Court against the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure for recovering Rupees 4,307 with interest costs and interest on Judgment due to them by the defendants under a Promissory note, dated 15th May, 1926. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the date of this publication for leave to appear and defend the suit. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,307 and interest and Rs. 200 for costs. Leave to appear and defend may be obtained upon application made within the aforesaid time to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the said sum or upon affidavit disclosing facts sufficient to support the application within the meaning of O. XXXVII R. 3 of the said Code.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

29207

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SUNANDABAI, widow of Khanderao Ramchandra, late of Bombay, Pathare Hindu Inhabitant. .. Deceased.

(1) BHAGWANTRAO PARASHRAM OVLEKAR and (2) MUKUNDRAO PARASHRAM OVLEKAR, both of Bombay, Pathare Somavamshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants, Landed Proprietors residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 23rd day of August, 1927.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

29208

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST PERFORMANCE!

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

will stage on

WEDNESDAY, 31st AUGUST 1927 At 3 P. M.
(On account of Ganpati Holiday)

SWAYAMWAR

AT THE **ELPHINSTONE THEATRE** GRANT ROAD.

RATES AS USUAL. Book your seats immediately.

YOU'LL HAVE TO GET IN EARLY IF YOU DON'T WANT TO MISS—

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"THE FRESHMAN"

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sichpur, Amreu, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
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Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

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General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

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APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
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DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the Account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Crop deteriorating. Speculative and trade buying. Futures 59 to 71 points Higher.

LOCAL:—Opened Easy on liquidation. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES & REPORTS:—

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New Orleans friends:—

"Mills recognise the possibilities in Cotton and are buying steadily, would follow their lead."

Note:—In view of the expected reaction not materialising in consequence of continued unfavourable weather and alarming crop damage reports, aided by trade support, we still look for much higher prices and continue to advise purchases on any small set-backs. If next Bureau on 8th September indicates a crop around 12,800,000, a price of 25.00 cents for Cotton is not far distant.

Extract from the market letter dated August 10th from Messrs. M. & J. Stern, Liverpool:—

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture issued the first Report this Season on the 8th inst. The condition of the crop on August 1st was 69.5, the yield per acre 156.8 lbs., the acreage on July 1st was 42,683,000 and the indicated crop is given as 13,492,000 bales.

The Official comments relating to the crop as on August 1st, are of much interest. In arriving at the production forecast, average conditions during the remainder of the season have been assumed. Weevil damage has been allowed for, but average hot dry weather during August and first-half September would tend to lower the weevil hazard, whereas cloudy days and any considerable amount of rain during this period would tend to make the weevil menace become increasingly serious.

The yield per acre, 156.8 lbs. compares with a ten years' average of 156.2 lbs. per acre and the acreage is over 12 per cent. less than last season. The indicated crop came as a surprise to the Cotton World, but we do not see why it should have done so. In our report of July 13th, we based our calculations on a yield of 160 lbs. to the acre, and stated that based upon the U. S. Government acreage, a crop of 13,66,000 bales was indicated. In this figure we neither allowed for abandonment of acreage nor for the weevil damage.

The material point to consider is that if the Government's Report is correct, and that with average conditions the crop will only be 13-1/2 million Bales, what ought the price of Cotton to be?

	Bs. ex. lint.
This Season's crop	13,492,000
Carry-over (7,238,000 Bs. with lint.)	5,000,000
	18,492,000
Last consumption (17,428,000 Bs. with lint.)	16,500,000
	1,992,000

Therefore, assuming the consumption this season is equal to that of the last, we find the carryover depleted by three million Bales. Another point is, that the whole basis of the Government's Report is on average weather. Supposing, however wet weather continues during the next few weeks, the probabilities are that a still smaller estimate would be the result on September 8th next.

It is inevitable that serious fluctuation will take place and only those operators who are prepared to face violent changes in prices should enter the market.

Taking all the above mentioned points into consideration the present price of Cotton cannot be said to be too dear, and we firmly believe that much higher prices will be reached during the coming season.

Messrs. Brenl and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends under date 27-8-27:

"Heavy deterioration past week induced heavy trade and speculative buying. Market looks higher."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:

N. Y. October: Highest 22.40 (at about the close) lowest 21.95 (at the opening).

Liverpool 9-15 a.m.: Light rains Oklahoma. Cool nights.

11 a.m.: Market advanced sharply at the opening on heavy buying.

12-15 p.m.: Large new buying. Our travelling man wires from Mississippi: "Boll weevil doing heavy damage. Estimate crop (Mississippi) 1,200,00 bales."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable:

Authentic reports of weevil damage estimating demand and speculative buying.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cable:

New York cables contract not plentful. forecast showers Southwest.

Liverpool dated the 27th inst.:—

"Spinners" takings so far this season are 1005,000 bales."

"New York cables:—Better weather but weevil have big start big damage."

"New York dated the 27th inst.:—

"Deterioration reports being received from practically entire belt, technical position weakened, but public entering market large scale making further advance probable. Securities strong."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

On Saturday the New York market was overwhelmed with buying orders on account of speculators and mills. Prices registered a sharp advance of 59 to 71 points in two hours.

The New York futures market closed 66 to 70 points higher. Spot cotton gaaining 70 points closed at 22 cent.

The Liverpool market opened firm and and closed strong with New buyers, prices registering an advance of 34 to 42 points.

During the last two days cotton prices have advanced over one cent. which we believe is too rapid. While we look for higher prices eventually, we advice purchases only on dips.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, August 29.

Following a rise of 71 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 454|8 for Broach A|M delivery and declined to Rs. 448 on general profit taking. Later on prices ruled steady and closed as under:—

Broach A|M	454|8	454|8	448	452|8
Oomra D|J.	416	418	415	417|8
Bengal D|J.	372	374	372	374

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 29.

Liverpool opened 21 points higher. Sewri Market opened at Rs. 452 and declined to Rs. 449 on profit taking. At the decline there was better buying and prices closed fairly steadily as under:—

The market will remain closed on the 31st Inst. and 1st proximo being Ganesh Chathurti and Samvatsari:—

Broach A|M.	452	454	449	453
Oomra D|J	418	419|8	416	419
Bengal D|J	376	377	375	377

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bengal 374 D|J.
Broach 452 A|M.
Umra 417 D|J.

Broach	42[illegible]	417	411	406
S. D.	428	424	418	412
P. A.	425	418	411	405
K. V.	413	410	405	400
Dholera	409	406	401	396
Kalajin	414	410	405	400
Cutch	423	419	415	410
Surat	474	470	466	
Rajpipla	469	465	461	
Navsari	484	480	476	
Southern Western		408	404	400

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

Week ending 27-8-27	Bales.
Total in Sight	595,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	356,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	119,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,064,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	388,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Cotton Stock	10,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,400
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
American Cotton Afloat	32,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	20,000
Total Afloat	138,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	262,000

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st. September This Year 27-8-27	Last Year
Khandesh ..	3,15,337	2,92,684
Central India	3,17,449	3,86,317
Barsi and Nagar	2,04,769	2,25,296
Hyderabad-Gaotami	69,698	74,389
Berar	2,6 577,783	4,79,713
Central Provinces	2,33,208	2,47,006
Total Oomras	42[illegible] 17,18,294	17,05,905
Dholera	370 2,14,257	2,85,662
N.W. Provinces ..	200 59454	1,31147
Rajputana ..	399 61,915	1,16,651
Sind-Punjab ..	177 1,1[illegible],991	2,96,397
Broach ..	272 2,40,8[illegible]0	3,13,681
Coompta & Dharwar	1,41561	1,67722
Westerns-Northerns	25,115	116,936
Cocoanada ..	495	3,202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	126 48,962	68,732
Persian	188 5,610	5,647
American	3,78259	22031
Egyptian and African	89,450	88,935
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	916	3,700
Total	2160 31 57,132	33,26,326

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 25th August

In full pressed Bales. 27-8-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	678 4,12,138	5,40,827
Japan & China	7,900 15,39,772	18,61,596
Coast Ports	26,512	24,324
Up-country by Rail	11,79,691	1,11634
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	9,711	11,352
Total	8578 21,67,814	25,55,733

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 29.

			Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		380/—
„ Fine	M.G.	375/ Nov.+21/Dec.+16	
„ „	F. G.	M. G.	370/—
Ind-Punjab Fine	„	„	375/—
„	F. G.	„	370/—
Wardha-Hinga[illegible]	Fine	M. G.	415/25
Nagpur „	415 25.	Nov+33/Dec+23	
Yeotmal		„	415-20
Arzi	415 20	Nov+25/Dec+15	
Amraoti			415
Khamgaon Akola	415	Nov+17/Dec+9-10	
Mulkapur	„		405
Khandesh	405/	Nov.+9 Dec.—	1
Muthia	Fine M.G.	395	Dec.—5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„		410
Purna	Average	„	410
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	410
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	410
Burwah Sanavad			410
Broach Fine M.G.,			435
„ F.G.,			420
Westerns Good	MG		395
„	HG.		
Cambodia Fine M G			440-
Mirai/Sangli	F.G. M G		410/
Compta F.G.M.G.			410-
Dholleras			..
Kadi/Viramgam			..

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 29.

The market ruled steady with improved enquiry and closed as under:—

Ready 57|10
Bhadarwa 57|8 57|13 57|8 57|10
Asho 57|7 57|12 57|7 57|9
Shanghai Exchange 2.5 7|8.

GOLD.

Bombay, August 29.

Ready	21	8	9
Bhadarwa	21	8	3
Asho	21	8	6

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for "The Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

MUKTSAR, (Punjab), Aug. 27.

FORWARD RATES.

Wheat, Asuj, Rs. 4-11 per maund.
Grain, Asuj, Rs. 4-0-6 per maund.
Barley, Asuj, Rs. 3-5 per maund.

READY.

Wheat, Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 4-14; Gram, Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-0-6; Barley, Rs. 3-3 to Rs. 3-4; Rapeseeds, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-12; Rapeseed Oil, Rs. 20-4.

MARKET ARRIVAL.

Wheat 2,000 mds., Gram 600 mds., Barley 200 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Castorseeds, September, Delivery, Opesing Rs. 52-9, Lowest Rs. 50-15, Closing Rs. 51; May Delivery Opening Rs. 49-4, Closing Rs. 48.

Cottonseeds, January, Delivery Opening Rs. 4-11, Closing Rs. 4-9-6.

Groundnut Seeds, Febmiary, Delivery Opening Rs. 55-13, Closing Rs. 55-3.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 27|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 5|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady-Dull.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 130 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 126 3|4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 134 1|4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1|4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1|4

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D 278.

London.—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11 1|2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.3.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.3.
Tone of Silver.—Very quiet, Bears covering, China sold, Market likely to move within narrow limit.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 3|16.
Paris Cross RRate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

3 Months 4 5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 2 1|2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON.

"Cotton crop reports continue unfavourable; market looks eventually higher."

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following are extracts from the Forty-second Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th June 1927:—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June 1927. The Auditors' certificate is also annexed.

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of	Rs.	10,07,725	1 6
Less, Provision made for Income and Super-Tax		1,00,000	0 0
Leaving a net profit of		9,07,725	1 6
The balance brought forward from the last account was		2,45,526	3 10
Making a total of		11,53,251	5 4

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an 'ad-interim' dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1927		5,00,000	0 0
Carried forward to the next account		6,53,251	5 4
	Rs.	11,53,251	5 4

The average Bank rate for the 6 months was 6.508 per cent.

A Branch of the Bank was opened in the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Shaikh Memon Street, on 27th May 1927.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 E. Spinner and Co. Akola 416.
200 E. Spinner and Co. Sailu 415.
300 Japan T. and Co. Kalajin 395|397.
100 Japan T. and Co. Barsi 380.
200 Currimbhai and Co. Tirupur 450.
100 Ralli Bros. Bagulkot 406.
200 Ozoburian and Co. C. P. No. 1 430.
200 G. G. Kaisha Nagpur 429.
100 Forbes and Co. Broach 422.
200 Morarjee Gokuldas Sind American 430.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 28.

Ready as well as Forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market has ruled on the whole steady but quiet.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10|1 per cwt. FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Sh. 14|9 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment August Sh. 14|9 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment September Sh. 15|1 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Octo|Nov|Dec. Sh. 15 4 1|2 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Sh. 15|8 per cwt. FBH.
Jamnagar G.I.F.:—August Sh. 14|11 per cwt. FBH.
September Sh. 15|3 per cwt. FBH.
Octo|Nov| Dec. Sh. 15|6 per cwt. FBH.
Jan|Feb|March Sh. 15|10 per cwt. FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|4 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14|14 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

K. R. CAMA INSTITUTE PRIZE ESSAYS

The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invites a prize essay on "The History of the Peshdadian and Kyanian Kings of Persia based on all sources, especially Avesta, Pahlavi and Pazand" for the above prize of Rs. 1,000.

The essay bearing only the nom-de-plume of the writer on the front page, should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1929. The full name and address of the writer should be submitted with the essay in a sealed cover bearing only nom-de-plume on the outside

The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invites an essay from Avestan scholars for the above prize of Rs. 250, containing "A lucid and thoroughly intelligle translation in English of the following Yashts, in due accordance with grammar and philology, with notes and comments wherever necessary:—
1. Aban Yasht. 2. Khorshed Yasht. 3. Mah Yasht. 4. Tir Yasht. 5. Gosh Yasht. 6. Meher Yasht.

The essay bearing only the nom-de-plume of the writer on the front page should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1928. The full name and address of the writer should be submitted with the essay in a sealed cover bearing only the nom-de-plume on the outside.

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY IN BHAVNAGAR.

VANKANER, Aug. 28.

As a result of the efforts of the Vaidya Sabha, a free ayurvedic dispensary has been opened at Bhavnagar.—Free Press.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES RISING.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, August 29.

Cotton Mill Shares opened slightly better and improved on short covering. There was good enquiry for B.-Dyeing and Fazals.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Tata Iron Shares ruled steady. There was not much doing in Tata Hydro Power and Andhras. There was improved demand for B. Burma Petrol.

SECURITIES:

Prices rallied somewhat for 3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper but again ruled quiet.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50, 25) 10 p.c. 27-14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (00) p. c. 1415.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 351-4.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cemtent (10) 29-2.
Central India Mining (10) 25-12.
Indian Cement (250) 183-2.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 168-12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 525.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 53

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 91
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2) p.c. 14
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102-8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhoi (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77|8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 722-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 805
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 967|8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 145-10.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 39, 1091-4.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557-8-0.
Tata Power, P (1,000) 560.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548-12.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12/
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 667/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 403-12.
Apollo (30) nil, 6, 5.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 986-4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 565.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 485
entral (100) 20, 428-12.
Crescent (100) 212-8.
Colaba Mills (100) 138-12
Dawan (250) 80, 718-12.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil 130
Elphinstone (100) nil 178.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, x 951-4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 131-4
Indore Malwa (100) 373-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasinrehand (500) 29-4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1312-8.
Luxmi Cotton (1,00) 300, 6570.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 29.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1958 Rs. 103|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/9.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1950 Rs. 105
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/9
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 19th September settlement 3 1|2 per cent. Paper Rs. 75-12 1|2, 1945-55 Rs. 107-9. 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Market:—Closed quiet.

Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 112-8.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 137-8.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 318-12.
New City Mills (100) 125.
Paraney Mill 230, 267.
Pearl Mill (230) 595-12.
Phoenix (100) 10, 402-8.
Simplex (100) 187-8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24|8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 526-4.
Swan Mills (100) 157-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (P) (500) Rs. 90, 2930.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 272|8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 290.
B. Burma T. Corporation 12[illegible] Rs. 108 667-8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) XP 237-8 242|8.
Bolbay Steam O. (250) p.c. 211-4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9 5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 870.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 25-12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-8.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91-12.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 51-4.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 112-8.
Telephone Co. (50) 38-8.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 433-12.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,90,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 2,18,68,000	„ 17,05,73,000

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TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

THE WEATHER.

WIDESPREAD THUNDERSTORMS

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The monsoon is normally active over most of the country, and widespread thunderstorms have occurred over Northern India. Weather is disturbed along the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Kumaon Hills, Central India East, Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces West, Central India West, Rajputana, Coorg, Malabar, Madras Deccan, and Madras Coast North; while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Madras South East.

Chief amounts are: Tavoy 5 inches; Myitkyiana, Gauhati and Silchar two; Cherrapunji one and a half; Calcutta a half; Jalpaiguri three; Sambalpur four; Jhansi and Mussoorie one; Nowgong two; Nagpur and Pendra one and a half; Chanda two, Bikaner one and a half; Kotal a half; Udaipur one; Mercara three quarters; and Mangalore andNellore one and a half.

Forecast: An increase in East United Provinces and Bihar.—A. P.

LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.07, Fort 0.12, J. J. Hospital, 0.20.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 65.37, Fort 69.93, J. J. Hospital 54.72.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 43.89, Fort 49.42, J. J. Hospital, 46.95.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 58.65, Fort 86.18 J. J. Hospital, 69.84.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and in defect at Rawalpindi. Maximum temperature was above normal in the central parts of the area and the minimum in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.18" of rain, Jhansi 1.12" and Cawnpore 0.27". Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the west of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 1.55" of rain, Kotah 0.48" and Mount Abu 0.35". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over upper Sind and north Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa has had 0.30" of rain, Ahmedabad 0.47", Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.18" of rain, Jhansi 1.12" and Cawnpore 0.27". Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the west of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

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Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa has had 0.30 inches of rain and Neemuch 0.47 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.50" of rain, Saugor 0.12", Akola 0.11", Nagpur 1.65" and Chanda 2.16".

Skies are heavily clouded. The air is generally more humid than usual in the southeast of the area. Maximum temperature was above normal in the western districts; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.07" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.60", Marmagao 0.59" and Karwar 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85.1 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 77.5 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the north of the area; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active in the central parts of the country and on the west coast of the Peninsula and weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 1.26" at Mangalore, 0.32" at Calicut, 0.54" at Masulipatam, 0.15" at Cuddapah and 0.18" at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

S.S. City of Madrid, Capt. Stanley from Karachi.

S.S. Sturmfels, Capt. Hartz from Hamburg.

S.S. Essex Envoy, Capt. Churchill from Rangoon.

S.S. Delta, Capt. Sndall from China.

S.S. City of Madrid: The J. F. Company's steamer City of Madrid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sturmfels: The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Sturmfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Essex Envoy: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Essex Envoy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Delta: The P. and O. S. N. Company's China and Japan mail steamer Delta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

S.S. City of York, Agents: Killick Nixon and Co.:—

Goods from Liverpool: 17 cases drugs; 7 bales sanitary towels; 2 bales surgical dressings; 3 bales, 6 cases and 1 truss canvas; 1,163 cases and 429 bales cotton piece-goods; 166 bales and 24 cases paper; 2 cases roller skins, 15 barrels tallow substitute; 66 cases toilet soap; 77 cases biscuits; 117 crates and 92 cases tiles; 5 bales cotton wool; 1 case oilcloth; 4 bales heald twine; 7 bales wool shawls; 4 cases cotton lace; 9 cases and 19 bales woollen piece-goods; 25 bales and 55 cases woollen and cotton piece-goods; 441 kegs paints; 5 kegs allum; 4 cases linen canvas; 13 cases canned salmon; 3 casks phosphor bronze; 40 kegs solamaniac; 3 cases cotton net; 17 bales wool; 2 bales woollen yarn; 4 cases Holland, 2 cases woollen and art silk goods; 1 case cotton and silk goods; 3 cases art silk piece-goods; 32 cases and 15 bales art silk and cotton piece-goods; 106 cases and 75 bales cotton yarn; 20 casks and 1 case zinc oxide; 119 cases and 10 bundles cheese; 4 cases cigars; 16 cases tobacco; 235 cases cigarettes; 15 cases lime juice cordial; 10 cases orange squash; 10 cases lemon squash; 50 barrels inbricating oil; 2 cases cotton mercerised crochet balls; 4 cases printing ink; 3 cases ink; 10 drums varnish; 6 casks, 759 cases and 2,050 boxes common soap; 34 cases soap powder; 100 barrels trogon; 8 bales picking bands; 6 cases spun silk yarn; 16 cases art silk yarn; 7 cases sewing thread; 60 cases bottled stout; 25 cases bacon and hams; 135 cases condensed milk.

Goods from Glasgow: 495 cases and 21 bales cotton piece-goods; 30 bales cotton yarn; 18 cases cotton and woollen goods; 1 case woollen goods, 3 cases umbrellas; 9 cases crochet cotton balls; 130 cases sewing thread; 1 case art silk; 24 cases biscuits; 6 cases and 118 bales paper; 6 casks oil; 4.597 plates spelter; 150 hogsheads ale; 59 cases bottled ale; 590 cases beer; 27 cases port; 21 cases Madsira; and 2,039 cases whisky.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool: 7 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 86 bales wool raw, C. Ghanshamdas; 2 bales cotton raw, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales wool raw, M. Motilal; 35 bales wool raw, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 12 bales woollen raw, Meyer Nissim; 50 bales woollen raw, East India Hides and Skins Tanneries; 12 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram and Co.; 100 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 20 bales wool raw, R. Soni; 89 bales wool raw, R. Veerchand; 46 bales wool raw, P. Rawjibhoy; 38 bales wool raw, M. Mangalchand; 23 bales wool raw, A. S. Moluhhai; 125 bales cotton waste, V. A. Sane; 2000 cases linseed oil cakes, S. Banister Co.

For Salonica: 10 bales cotton yarn Central India Mill.

AGLOWING TRIBUTE.

MR. SASTRI ON MR. ANDREWS' SELFLESS SERVICE

ADVICE TO COLONIAL BORN INDIANS

Mr. C. F. Andrews was the guest of honour at a farewell banquet given by the Natal Indian Congress at the Town Hall, Durban on July 30, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. presiding. There were three hundred people present including about a hundred prominent Europeans. Mr. Sastri in the course of a glowing tribute to Mr. Andrew said: His mission was one of peace and goodwill. I have never known a word from his lips which would make matters worse than they were, which would not make things better than they were, which would make human relationship more strained than it was. He has an unrivalled capacity of loving and drawing love. To the Indian community he has been a stand-by second to none, the Indian community not only in South Africa but everywhere in the world. I do not know a single place in the wide Empire where Indians live where Mr. Andrews has not also been to live. And all over this wide area the name of Mr. Andrews is known as a friend, as a lover for fairness and justice. (Applause). His marvellous capacity for work is well-known. The care with which he sorts his facts the method in which he presents them to those interested, his great power of affection, and his way of trying to bring the other man round to his way of thinking are unique. I have known times in England, in India and here is South Africa also, times when we have deeply engaged with men inclined to be controversial, when they did not trust each other, when all minds were turned to Mr. Andrews and he was listened to with attention and earnestness. They listened to the words of one whom they knew had no interest but one of good-will and a desire to serve. Nowhere is he unwelcome. In every circle, lay or cleric, his name is high as one who helps poor men and women, orphans, and little children. Whatever he says is received with respect. People may not always like it, and some may not always believe it, but they know that an earnest man is speaking to them, and that they must listen with respect. Of the work he has done all of you must have much personal knowledge as I have but you will observe that when prominence or congratulations are going round when complimentary remarks are being made then Mr. Andrews is not easily discovered, and he gives his place to those who have certainly not done as much and have but taken the cue from him. Sometimes I have felt with reason that I could have put him right out in front of me so that all might see who was responsible for the particular offence which was being castigated, (laughter). You will not need to be told, ladies and gentlemen, whether in England, India, or South Africa there is one whose word is received as gospel as implicitly as Mr. Andrews, unless it be that man whom he revered, above almost all others, Mahatma Gandhi himself, applause). Sometime ago a bill, drastic as no other bill has been drastic, was in contemplation. It was then thought that the intervention of the churches was necessary. Mr. Andrews took up the idea and achieved a miracle which only he could. In England, and places in America, all over South Africa, on the same day and at the same hour, thousands upon thousands of people belonging to Christian churches, irrespective of denomination, held a service and prayed to the Almighty God that wisdom might be granted to the authorities here, that a solution might be found to the problems which threatened to attack Indians not merely here but all over the British Empire. Mr. Andrews certainly had the largest share in bringing that phenomenon about. He is one who feels where trouble is and knows almost instinctively how to compose it. Ladies and gentlmen, when he goes away we are sure to feel that an influence, kindly and loving, is being withdrawn from us, from this part of the world, but I know that wherever he is we are sure not to be left without his guidance for he is an indefatigable correspondent. Although he may be far away he will certainly send us views in one from or another and we will still have Mr. Andrews by our side. I shall feel helpless when he has gone for in the work that i have taken up I will be blind, lame and impotent without his watchful guidance, but we cannot have everything our own way. There is only one Mr. Andrews, and more than one place in the world that wants him. Let us therefore wish him a happy voyage to India. Let us wish that he will have in the "Shanti Niketan" the rest and quiet which he so much needs.

"STATESMAN'S" EXPLANATION.

'JOURNAL EXERCISED ITS ORDINARY FUNCTION."

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

"The Basumati" publishes a letter received by Mr. Jogeshchandra Chaudhary from the editor of "The Statesman," in reply to one written by him for publication in that paper protesting against the allegations made against Indian widowhood.

Mr. Watson, editor of the "Statesman" in the course of the letter, says: "The libel to which you refer is, I presume, the report of a speech made by an English member of Parliament over whose opinion neither I nor anybody in India has the slighest control. In reporting that speech we were exercising the ordinary function of a newspaper in recording the news of the day and certainly, withdrawal of Indian support will not deter me from the duty I have undertaken of giving the public the news. We could pretend that such speeches as this are not being made in England, but in so doing we should be deceiving our public. When will Indians learn that an editor does not endorse every opinion expressed in the news-columns and that he is responsible solely for the opinions of the editorial columns Until that is understood there will be no demand for honest press."—Free Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29th August 1926:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 27.787 inches (.014 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day: 29.684 inches (.016 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.063.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (0.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.20 inches.

Total rainfall during year 55.64 inches.

FATAL ACCIDENT

CYCLIST THROWN DOWN

TRAGEDY AT QUEEN'S ROAD

A serious motor accident occurred at Queen's Road on Sunday evening which resulted in the death of one Samuel Favel (23). It appeared Favel was riding Solo cycle No. Z-1470 towards Churchgate station, Queen's Road, when near the Radio Club, it is alleged, he dashed against motor car No. Z-4798 driven by Mr. B. B. Pradhan, a Professor in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which was going in the compound of the Radio Club. Mr. Favel was thrown off the cycle and sustained injuries and was removed to the E. G. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries subsequently.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday morning when Dr. J. H. Donnelland, Resident Medical Officer deposed that the deceased had sustained compound fracture of both bones of the right leg, abrasions on the inner side of the left and minor side of the right ankle. On operation, it was found that he had a fracture of the vault of the skull with bleeding from torn vessels within it. Death was due to the fracture of the vault of the skull and haemorrhage.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

HIGH COURT

MURDER OF A FAITHLESS WIFE.

HUSBAND'S SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL.

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal by one Bavaji Shanbhai against the sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Kaira, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused Bavaji, a Patidar agriculturist aged 40, was married to Bai Nathi and lived with his wife in the village of Palej for the past 20 years. The prosecution alleged that during the lat eight years there existed criminal intimacy between the woman and Javar Talshi, an unmarried Patidar neighbour of the accused. The criminal intimacy grew into a scandal and became the common talk of the village; as a result of this Nathi was sent away by the accused to her parents' house where she resided for nearly a year and rejoined her husband about three years ago.

The immediate cause which led to the commission of the offence was the accused's temporary absence at a neighbouring village of Ramol, for which he left on January 4, 1927. The same evening, taking advantage of his absence, Javer Talsi renewed his visit at Bai Nathi's house when he was, however, discovered by the neighbours and was severely reprimanded for his conduct and chased away. The woman, apprehending trouble at the hands of her husband on his return next day, left the house about a couple of hours before his arrival with her clothes and ornaments and sought shelter in the house of a distant cousin of the accused, Manor Jiva.

HUSBAND'S PARDON.

On January 7, she returned when the accused forgave her for her past misconduct and was reconciled to her. At midnight, he questioned his wife about the disturbance in the house during his absence on the night of January 4, when she flew into a rage, abused him and asserted "her right to associate with and introduce into the house even four male strangers if she felt so disposed." The abuse and taunt coming at the top of all misconduct provoked the Patidar. Picking up a heavy shovel lying close by and without pausing to reflect the consequences of his act the accused inflicted a blow on her head. The result was instataneous death. He then carried the corpse to a field and there it was burnt along with a stack of bajri sheaves.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and awarded him the maximum sentence, namely, ten years' hard labour.

Their Lordships, on appeal, came to the conclusion that on a consideration of the circumstances of the case the sentence should be reduced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A SHOPKEEPER ARRESTED.

Gokuldas Govindji Suchak, a shopkeeper was arrested by the police and placed before the Presidency Magistrate, third court on Monday on remand.

It was stated that several cases containing neosalvarsen tubes were stolen from the Havros Trading Co., Bombay. The shop of the accused was raided and case No. 50756 whic hwas one of the stolen cases was recovered from it.

Mr. C. N. Kanga who appeared for the accused, applied for his release on bail on the ground that the accused had bought 2,000 tubes from the Havro Trading Company but in the sales memo, the name of the case was not mentioned.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,000. The hearing of the case was fixed for 13th proximo.

MAHOMEDAN CONVICTED UNDER ARMS ACT.

One more case under the Arms Act was tried by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday when Sarang Alam Islam Din, a fireman on board the s.s. "Mansa" was charged before him for being in possession of and smuggling revolver caps.

It was stated that on August 24, the accused was searched by the Customs Officer on board the ship and 725 revolver caps were found on his person.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

On a charge of being in possession of a fire-arm and round ammunition without license, Mahomed Hussein, Ali Razaque and Banuekhan Ali Bahadur, two Muslim youths were convicted and sentenced each to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 100, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

It was stated that while the police were inquiring a case of house-breaking and theft, they found out a five-chambered revolver and 27 rounds of ammunition hidden in the trunk of Mahomed Hussein Ali Razaque. Both the accused who were in the room at the time, were arrested and placed before the Magistrate on Monday.

The first accused pleaded guilty and the second accused agreeing with the first, pleaded not guilty and said that he knew nothing about it.

The Magistrate, however, convicted them and sentenced them as above.

A TELEGRAPHIC WARRANT.

MUSLIM LANDLORD IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

A telegraphic warrant was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Monday for the arrest of Raja Sadat Ali Khan, owner of the Nanpura and Mahomed's estates in Lucknow, on a complaint of enticing away his married wife, filed before the Magistrate by Patrick William Henley, Manager of Mincklers of Lahore, on Monday. Mr. Henley in the course of his complaint had stated that he had married at Lucknow Ruth Little, then 29 years of age, on November 11, 1920. While he was away travelling in January 1925, his wife took up an appointment as Companion and Financial Secretary to Raja Sadat and his wife at Nanpura. In the second week of May 1926, the complainant alleged, the accused, the latter's sister and Mrs. Henley left for Kashmere. The complainant did not know anything about this trip until he received a letter from his wife in January this year in response to which he sent his two children to their mother. On July 27, the complainant received a letter from his wife expressing her unwillingness to return to him as she did not wish to make his life unhappy. However, she subsequently gave an appointment to meet the complainant in Bombay. That and several subsequent appointments were not kept. The complainant, thereupon, wired to the wife of the accused inquiring about the whereabouts of his wife but he got no reply at all.

AT THE TAJ.

The complainant was informed sometime back that the accused was living with his (complainant's) wife at the Taj Mahal Hotel as Mr. and Mrs. Sadat Ali Khan, prior to their departure for Europe by the mail boat on August 27. He (the complainant) thereupon came down to Bombay and applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a warrant against the accused prohibiting him from sailing for Europe. The warrant, it is understood, was accordingly issued but having got the scent of it the accused and the complainant's wife had cancelled their passage and had returned to Lucknow.

Mr. Henley, therefore, appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate again on Monday and applied for the warrant to be served upon the accused at Lucknow.

His Worship ordered an express telegram to be sent to the District Magistrate of Lucknow for the arrest of the accused on a bailable warrant which was following by post.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON BANIAS

15 PERSONS WOUNDED

Following telegrams have been sent from Bombay by the Balasinor Dashanima Vanik Samaj to the Diwan and the Political Agent to take immediate steps to preserve peace and order.

"(1) Political Agent, Godhra—Harrowing reports from Balasinor 21st August about Muslims furious attacks on Banias. About fifteen Banias wounded. Two Banias in critical state. Moslems invaded Bania Mohallas and bazar till mid-night hunting down and beating Banias. State Police and officials watched without interference. Apprehend further danger to life and property. Earnestly request you paying surprise visit Balasinor staying prosecutions of Banias and taking action against Mahomedan rowdies by appointing special tribunal. Letter follows."

(2) "Diwan Saheb Balasinor—heard terrible reports about fifteen Banias wounded two critically. People apprehend further danger. Please wire what precautions is taken by State for protection life and property."

SAKERLAL AMRITLAL DHARIA.
Secretary, Dashanima Vanik Samaj.
Bombay.

WRONG MEDICINE KILLS CHILD

How by absent mindedness a wrong medicine was given to a child which proved fatal was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Monday. The evidence showed that Mrs. B. V. Samuel and her son Albert (3) residing in Improvement Trust Chawl at Agripada wer eailing for sometime past. On Sunday evening M. Samuel came home from work and gave medicine from a bottle to Albert who after some time began to vomit. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital, but the father refused to keep him there. He was brought home back where he subsequently died.

At the inquest, the father of the child said that he gave medicine from liniment bottle which was meant for his wife.

The Coroner sent the viscera to the Chemical Analyser and postponed further inquiry.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Rovers Cup Football: Cheshires vs. Middlesex, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Scottish Orphanage Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers Football Cup: First Semi-final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Patidars' meeting in connection with Flood Relief Fund, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Football Cup: Second Semi-Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.

S.S. "Razmak" with the mails per "Malwa" expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mail sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Rawalpindi" at Aden.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

B. B. and C. I. Rly. Colaba Terminus.

Trains	Arr.	Dep.
Passenger ..	05 50	21 35
Delhi Express ..	06 20	21 25
Gujerat Mail ..	07 25	20 45
Kathiawar Mail ..	08 35	21 05
Bomay Peshwar Mail ..	11 15	16 30
Passenger ..	14 50	13 20
Express ..	19 35	07 25
Passenger ..	21 40	07 40

G. I. P. Rly. Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr.	Dep.
Nagpur Passenger	05 15	23 45
Poona Passenger ..	05 45	14 45
Poona Passenger ..	06 30	22 45
Nagpur Mail ..	07 00	15 00
Madras Mail ..	06 45	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express ..	08 45	21 00
Poona Mail ..	11 30	15 15
N. E. Passenger ..	12 30	07 00
Poona Express ..	12 15	14 15
Calcutta Mail ..	15 15	19 15
Nagpur Express ..	16 00	22 30
S. E. Passenger ..	21 00	24 00
Punjab Mail ..	16 50	12 45
Poona Passenger ..	17 50	00 15
Poona Express ..	19 45	07 45

SWARAJYA SABHA.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha, will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Swarajya Sabha Office, Congress House, Bombay.

SAMARTHA MELA.

The opening programme of the Samartha Mela of Poona (a party consisted of boys and girls) will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). Not Samrat Bal Gandharva will preside on the occasion.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 18th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 28th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd September.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

The annual gathering of the Mandal will be held at 'Hasmat Mahal,' Chowpatti, to-morrow, (Wednesday), the 31st August, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. Mohanlal Parvatishankar Dave, will preside. All members of the community are cordially invited on the occasion.

BHANDARKAR ANNIVERSARY.

The Second Anniversary of the Death of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar will be observed at the J. N. Tata Hall of the Bhandarkar Oriental Reserch Institute, Poona on the Rishipanchami. Thursday, 1st September, 1927, at 5-30 p.m., when Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York, will deliver an address on Advaita and Platonism. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Education, will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya, to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails per "Malwa" from London of 25th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd September.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with mails from London of 25th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 27th instant.

SEASON TICKETS FOR TIFFIN-CARRIERS.

Complaints having been received from several daily passengers from Thana and other places that their tiffin-carriers (Khanawallas) were being harassed by the Railway staff and were charged an excess rate of annas six per basket

EXTENSION OF TRAMWAYS.

COMPANY'S THREAT TO CORPORATION.

MR BYRAMJEE JEEJIBHOY'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, a number of interesting items were disposed of. The Corporation once again expressed its considered opinion that the Tramways Company was bound to carry on the extensions irrespective of the question of the increased fare which is still undecided.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy as Chairman of the Tramways Committee gave a reply from the Tramways Company in advance stating that the Company would not carry out any extension until the question of increased fare was settled but that did not convince the House.

The Corporation also passed a proposition requesting the Government to extend the provisions of Adulteration of Food Act in respect of milk coming from the district. An important proposition of Dr. A. G. Viegas to do away with the fees paid to the members of the Stnding Committee was dropped on technical grounds.

EXTENSION OF TRAMWAYS.

Mr. Virchand P. Shah then moved that the Tramways Committee be requested to consider the question of taking early steps for the extension of the tramway service from Dadar Terminus to the King's Circle, Matunga.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy a sChairman of the Tramways Committee, pointed out that no useful purpose would be served by sending the proposition to the Tramways Committee until the question of increase in the tramway fare was decided. The Tramways Company would not give any other reply, he said, in view of the recaleitrant attitude adopted by the Corporation in the matter.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai expressed his surprise that Mr. Byramjee was acting as counsel of the Tramways Company and said, the Tramways Company was bound to give effect to the recommendations of the Corporation.

Mr. H. J. Davis thought the Corporation was to blame for delaying revision of tramway fares.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said, if the Tramways Company wanted increased fare for the proposed extension, it should say so, and the Corporation would consider the matter, but it was not right for the Company to refuse to lay down a line along a track over which the Corporation had spent over a crore of rupees.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment:—

"That the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., be requested to take early steps for the extension of the tramway service from Dodar Terminus to the King's Circle, Matunga."

The amendment was carried.

FEES FOR STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved to postpone the consideration of the following proposition of which he had given notice to an adjourned meeting:—

"That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the fees paid to the members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for their attendance at the meetings thereof should be done away with and that there shall ordinarily be one meeting of the Committee a month.

That the President do request Government to amend the Municipal Act accordingly."

The adjournment proposal was lost. Dr. Viegas then proceeded to move the proposition but the the President ruled that he lost his right to move the proposition by the rejection of the adjournment. This created a great deal of laughter as Dr. Viegas who was anxious to move his proposition, could not do so, nor could he move for its adjournment.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

daily without giving the free allowance which was considered to be an exorbitant charge for poor tiffin-carriers. The matter having been taken up by the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, the G. I. P. Railway authorities have kindly agreed to issue monthly season tickets for the carriage of tiffin baskets to hamals holding third class season-tickets between any two stations over the Bombay Thana section including stations on the Harbour Branch and Kurla Chembur from the 15th August, 1927. The cost of a monthly season ticket is Rs. 4-11.

PATIDARS' PUBLIC MEETING

GUJARAT RELIEF FUND.

A public meeting of the Patidars of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, in connection with the work carried out of the Gujarat Relief Fund.

FIRST DAY OF POONA BIG MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES FOR WEDNESDAY' RACES.

13 CANDIDATES FOR TRIAL PLATE.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.

Distance 1 1/4 miles.—Winner, Rs. 6,000: second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Terms for Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1926. W. A. reduced 10 lbs.

Rubdan 9-3; Kadoor Beg 9-0; Orange Blossom 8-10; Humorous 8-4; Noman 8-4; Sarsam 8-0; Saifulzaman 8-0; Shamsuzzaman 8-0; Nayif Pasha 8-0; Savage 8-0; Peach 7-10; Valentino 7-10; Shahzaman 7-10; Royal 6-8.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. II.)

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Meena 9-7; Pack Up 9-5; Cuckoo 9-4; Beaver Puff 9-4; Purser 9-1; Shri Narayan 9-0; Stormont 8-13; Co-respondent 8-13; Royal Gem 8-12; Vijiya Kumari 8-11; Bonaparte (late Motu Proprio) 8-10; Sunnymoon 8-6; Thaxted 8-5; Martins Prodigy 8-4; Steel Blue 8-1; Lucy Junior 7-13; Golden Charm 7-12; Royal Bride 7-11.

THE ALL INDIA PRODUCE STAKES.

Distance 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 6,000 second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Terms for Country-bred entire Colts and Fillies to run at three and four years old only (i.e., Horses foaled in 1924 and 1923).

Don't Hurt 9-0; Our Laddie 9-0; San Spariel 9-0; Sunbeam 9-0; Prince Michael 9-0; Winfree 9-0; Day Delight 9-0; Naughty Girl 8-11; Royal Result 8-11; Jayudevi 8-11; Baby Mam 8-11; Prayag 7-12; Tripoli 7-9; Tulsi 7-9.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Vasington Planet 9-0; Santock 8-13; Four Square 8-12; Invinola 8-11; Daywork 8-10; Fire Star 8-9; Reseate Air 8-8; Polecat 8-6; Bright Bird II 8-6; Ad Dominum 8-5; Very Little 8-5; Courier 7-9.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.

Distance 1 1/2 miles.—Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. Terms for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 31st March, 1927. W. A. reduced 5 lbs.

Shivaji Prasad 9-7; O'Brien 9-5; Crown 9-2; St. Andrew's Eve 8-12; Telafar 8-12; Mijrin 8-12; Nevis 8-12; Lucky Star 8-12; Amar 8-7; Shamakarna 8-7; Dhidha'a 8-5; Ghurfa 8-4; Baig 8-3; Roman 8-0; White Cross 8-0; Palavi 7-12; Humorous 7-11; Noor Mahal 7-7; Wazir 7-5; DeSouza 7-5; Gog 7-5; Roi-de-Lair 7-2; Maharaja 7-2; Saifulzaman 7-2; Shamsoonder 6-13.

THE TRIAL PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.—A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. Terms for Horses W. A. and C. reduced 10 lbs.

Red Hawk 9-7; Melesigenes 9-2; Madame Seguin 9-2; L. S. D. 9-2; Cap-a-Pie 9-2; Affable 9-2; Moss 9-1; French Briar 9-0; Henri 9-0; Darial II 9-0; Leinster Wonder 8-13; Shivaniwas 8-6; Wild Argosy 8-3.

THE CRITERION.

Distance 7 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. Terms for Horses which have not won a flat race vaue Rs. 5,000 or over, after 31st March, 1925. W. A. and C. reduced 14 lbs.

Heera Mahal 8-10; Burgos 8-7; Polychrome 8-2; Dark Blue 8-2; Vesington Planet 8-2; Tulsi Vrindavan 7-13; Iron Guard 7-8; Hotstuff 7-0; Gallant Gael 7-0; Sinhagad 6-11.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. I.)

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Quito 9-7; Riverine 9-7; New Style 9-5; The Fliver 9-3; Lady Junior 9-3; Quatre Bras 8-13; Poet's Dream 8-12; Modesty 8-11; Longleat 8-10; Silver Charm 8-9; King's Yellow 8-8; Jovial William 8-6; Old Fashioned Maid 8-3; Philippa of Hainault 8-2; Dawn of Hope 8-0; Arran Rose 7-13; Hobbs 7-12; Stung Again 7-0.

TO-MORROW'S RACES

FOLLOW CHRONICLE'S TIPSTERS.

If you wish to win more horses than one in to-morrow's Races be on the look-out for selection of Senex and Mestro in to-morrow's issue.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET MATCHES.

NOTTS BIDS FAIR FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

GILLIGAN'S UNCHARACTERISTIC GAME.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Uncertain wickets were the feature of the first class cricket to-day. Notts continued to make bid for the championship and disposed of Derby in 3 hours and 20 min. Notts gave display of a tedious batting scoring 50 in 85 min. Whysall took an hour and 50 min. to score 26. Ten thousand spectators were present at Lords and they saw Fender's feat of taking seven wickets for ten runs. Pitch was drier for Surrey than for Middlessex. There was considerable contrast in batting Sandham scored 39 in two hours, while Fender got 42 in an hour and 5 min. Wyatt came in at 80 for 4 and was ninth out, after playing a faultless innings which lasted 3 hours and half. He hit a six and 11 fours. Sautall scored his 59 in an hour, hitting a six and 8 fours. Shipman played exceedingly watchful game being at wicket for 5 hours and 10 min. for his 120, which included only seven hits to boundary. Douglas sent in Kent first. Bowley scored 37 thus completing exactly 2000 runs for the season. Gilligan played an uncharacteristic game scoring in 2 hours and half.

The following were closing scores in First Class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex versus Surrey at Lords: Middlesex 54, Surrey 149.

Essex versus Kent at Leyton. Kent 225. Essex 101 for two.

Leicestershire versus Lancashire at Leicester: Leicester 250 for nine.

Hampshire versus Warwickshire at Portsmouth: Warwick 364.

Gloucestershire versus Northamptonshire at Gloucester: Northants 124. Gloucester 138 for three.

Derbyshire versus Notts at Ilkeston: Derby 141. Notts 78 for three.

Sussex versus Yorkshire at Brighton: Sussex 215 for nine (A.E. Gilligan 56 not out).

Glamorgan versus Somerset at Cardiff: Somerset 122. Glamorgan 122 for five.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL

ROVERS TOURNEY

The Attached Section one of the most promising of the local teams, were eliminated by the Lancashire Fussiliars on Monday. It was hardly a wise action on the part of the losers to make any alteration in the team which shaped so well against the Gordons. McHales was a decided failure as full back, while Lawson did not make a successful centre-forward.

The Lancashire Fusiliers gave a very good account of themselves. Their forwards worked up a fair turn of speed, while their half-backs were very safe a feature of the match being the excellent way in which the left-half held that speedy and clever winger Leek.

The first half was fairly even and though the Lancashire Fusiliers led at the interval by one goal, the game was full of interest. On resumption, however, there was a complete change of affairs. After the Section had equalised through their inside right, who had taken up the centre position, the Lancs swept the ball to the other end where their own centre-forward put them ahead. The local half-backs, at this stage, were rather shaky and the Fusiliers' hovering as he was between the opposing backs, was able to dart ahead and add another two goals, the game coming to an end with the score 4-1 in favour of the visitors.

Lancashire Fusiliers ..... 4 goals.
Attached Section ..... 1 goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

CHESHIRES VS. MIDDLESEX.

BAND AT POONA

The date of the Band performance of the 1st Bn., 2nd Bombay Pioneers, is changed from 30th August to 3rd September, Saturday, at Bund Garden, from 6 to 7 p.m., weather permitting.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch will return from his Europe tour on September 2. At Bombay he will be received by the Prince Kumar.

Following the action of workmen, numbering 3,000, of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, in going on strike, the management of the mills it is stated have declared a lock-out.—A. P.

WHY WORRY ABOUT COMMISSION.

UNITY THE SUPREME NEED.

MR. A. R. MUDALIAR'S DIAGNOSIS.

"The immediate work before the country, the prime necessity of the hour from political and every other point of view is communal unity in India and it is up to the young men the rising generation of the country to lay aside all nonsense about communal bias and rise equal to the occassion." In these words, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Non-Brahman leader of Southern India who is now in Bombay addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood on Monday evening Mr. Pothan Joseph presided.

WHY WORRY ABOUT COMMISSION.

Mr. Mudaliar, at the outset said, that he was not at all dissatisfied with the resolution passed at the special sessions of the Bombay Non-Brahmans Conference regarding their entry in the Congress. He considered it the begining of the end and hoped that ere long the Bombay Non-Brahmans would fall in line with their South Indian brethren.

Speaking about the political situation in the country, Mr. Mudaliar referred to the impending Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms and said that he could not exactly understand why at that critical hour leaders of political thoughts in India were anxious to have the Royal Commission rather than put their own house in order first. Mr. Mudaliar drew the attention of his audience to the extremely reactionary attitude of the conservative Government of Great Britain and deslared that any commission appointed by such a Government would be able to do no good to India. He was of opinion that the conservative cabinet itself was anxious to decide the fate of India before it lost its power-which the speaker declared it would surely do as a result of the next parliamentary elections. And thereby handicap the succeeding Government—which in the speaker's opinion would be labour Government from doing any substantial good to this country. The speaker therefore asked Indians to be patient and wait till 1929 when the Royal Commission should ordinarily be appointed. "Any demand for the appointment of the Commission earlier than in 1929 would prove disastrous to Indian interests" was speaker's opinion.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

Mr. Mudaliar then referred to the communal canker which was eating into the vitals of the country and diagonised the causes of the daily increasing differences between the two great communites in India. Intolerance, he said, was the root cause of the whole trouble and the speaker made a fervent appeal in eloquent terms for religious tolerance. He emphasized the fact that the prospects of real unity depended upon the youth of the country whom he exhorted to give up all petty differrences and false notion about religion.

The chairman in concluding the proceedings of the night asked his audience to turn their faces from the Statutory Commission and do something better. He was of opinion that to undo every mischief including communal trouble in the country, Swaraj was the absolute and immediate necessity.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the chairman.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Boston.—Hundred-thousand persons witnessed the silent procession of thousands of workers to the crematorium where the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti were cremated. Two enginehouses of local fire brigade at West End in Boston were set on fire last night, while the firemen were away extinguishing serious blaze in railway freight yard on other side of the city. Circumstances of both the outbreaks exactly resembled two engine house fires earlier in the evening in Cambridge where firemen had also been called away to extinguish fires at old barn and valuable chemical factory. The police attribute all the fires to sympathisers with Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter's Special.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The latest lobby position in regard to the Cotton Yarn Bill shows that a large number of non-officials will support it in the Assembly, including some of those from Bombay.—A. P.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Pittsburg.—Passengers by the famous Broadway Limited Express, proceeding from Chicago to New York had thrilling escape twelve miles west of Altoona, when the foremost of two engines drawing the express derailed and plunged two hundred feet down the embarkment. The second engine hung on the edge. No passengers were injured, but two enginemen were killed and two injured.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have left London for Aix Les Bains on three weeks holiday. Previous to departure Mr. Baldwin conversed with Lord Cecil as regards the possibility of the latter's resignation.—Reuter.

REPORTED FAILURES.

KHADI BROKERS IN ANXIETY.

Bombay, August 29.

It is understood on good authority that two or three failures involving loss to the extent of Rs. 5 lacs are reported in the local Khandi Bazar. The cause is said to be the unusual rise in the prices from Rs. 425 to Rs. 445 in one day.

As a result of these failures, brokers are not inclined to carry large risks.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 29.
Previous Closing Rate	22.63
To-day's Opening Rate	22.53
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	23.33
Difference	Plus .70

LIVERPOOL.

	August 29.
Previous Closing Rate	11.60
To-day's Opening Rate	11.76
Difference	Plus .16
To-day's Closing Rate	11.75
Difference	Plus .15

Broach Expectation 467

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Aug. 29. Rs. a. p.
Silver Ready	25 4 0
1 Anna Higher.	
Silver Forward	25 4 0
1 Anna Higher.	

Tone of Market:—Steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

In the share market jutes opened steady but quiet after the week-end and outside the lower priced counters that were dealt in to a moderate extent by declare hardly anything of note took place in the heavier priced issues. The market closed better. In cottons Bengal Nagpore and Kesoram were better while Dunbar eased off somewhat to close steadier again. In coals the undertone continued steady in the absence of much demand. This section was well supported on a firm enquiry over a wide range in which some of the stocks registered further substantial advance. In miscellaneous Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel maintained their previous levels while Indian Standard Wagon ord. improved in value. Bengal Aerating Gas also fetched an increase of five points. Rubber shares met with some enquiry. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3-1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 76-8; 4 per cent. loan 1960-70, 88-15; 5 per cent bonds, 1533, Rs. 103-4; 5 per cent. loan 1945-55, 107-13; six per cent. bonds, 1932 107-12.

Railways: Howrah Amta Light Railway, 152; Kalighat Falta Light Railway, 76; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway guaranteed, 96-8.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur Cotton 23-8; Dunbar 233-8; Kesoram 3-14; Tinnevelly Textiles, As. 9.

Jutes: Alliance ord. 624; Auckland ord. 365; Birla ord. 15-8, Clive 47; Fort William 437-8; Howrah 54-7; Hukumchand ord. 21-2; Kanknarrah 538, Kelvin ord. 885; Lawrence ord. 710; National 34; Northbrook 66-4; Reliance ord. 91.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven eighths pence.—A. P.

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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (O), Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, R.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher ofCommerce in India. Most of them are recognised and recommend to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices. Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
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Fever attended with
Enlargement ofSpleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY AUGUST 30, 1927.

DISAPPOINTING AND INSULTING.

The substance of the full text of the address given by Lord Irwin to the Central Legislature on Monday was accurately anticipated by our Simla Correspondent whose message we published on Saturday. The pronouncement constitutes a record inasmuch as it is perhaps the first speech delivered by the head of the Government of India which is devoted to only one theme and that, too, of a dominantly non-political character. Lord Irwin says that for several months he has had in mind "to speak to the conscience and mind of India upon the question which still dwarfs all others in her life", the question, namely, of the inter-communal relations. The Viceroy evidently has a very low opinion of the conscience and mind of India if he imagines that her people and their leaders will regard his diagnosis of her present malady as fair and accurate or the remedy he suggests as adequate and satisfying. When Lord Irwin spoke last year on the same topic at the Chelmsford Club, the whole country appreciated the sincerity and earnestness prompting that utterance though it did not wholly endorse the views contained in it. Much has happened in the interval to disillusion the people about the reality of Lord Irwin's desire to be a true friend to India. But few, we must confess, imagined that Lord Irwin would go to such lengths as to exploit the communal question for Britain's imperialistic ends in a manner which is as insulting to patriotic Indians as it is unworthy of Englishmen who are genuinely anxious to see that justice is done to India. For, to what does Lord Irwin's speech, stripped of its verbiage, amount? This that the outstanding fact of the situation in India is the Hindu-Muslim disharmony and that because of it India is unfit for self-government and that, therefore, the British Government have come to the disinterested conclusion that there can be no further constitutional reform until the communal problem is satisfactorily solved by the people themselves with the assistance which the bureaucracy is gracious enough to offer.

Now, no-one realises more keenly than Indian leaders and publicists themselves the urgency and gravity of the Hindu-Muslim problem. But to realise the existence of a problem is one thing; to exaggerate its gravity is quite a different thing. It is an inexcusable travesty of truth to suggest, as the Viceroy does, that the Hindu-Muslim question is one which still dwarfs all others in India's life. For, the question that dwarfs every other question is that of the country's subjection to foreign domination. No disinterested student of Indian conditions during the last few years will deny that Indian leaders, with few exceptions, have made and are still making honest, persistent and strenuous efforts to adjust the inter-communal differences and that if their efforts have not attained the full measure of success, the cause is to be found as much in the existence of the alien rule with its innumerable and insidious reactions on the life of the people as of mutual fear and distrust which have not yet been allayed. The outstanding fact of the Indian situation is not the communal tension, grave and deplorable as it is, but the denial of freedom to India and until the people of India become complete masters in their own country, they will not be able, however keenly they may strive to do so, to remove the communal tension or to bring about the other social reforms to which Lord Irwin referred. Only those who are intent on standing between India and her freedom in order to serve their own country's selfish interests will stoop to the unworthy expedient of exploiting the inter-communal relations for the unholy purpose of arresting her political progress. From the Birkenheads and the O'Dwyers, the Wintertons and the Sydenhams, we may expect the unctuous humbug of preaching to Indians to put all thoughts of self-government out of their mind until they put their house in order. But we did not expect that Lord Irwin, the sincere Englishman that he is, would so soon join their company. That he should, in so short time, have, despite his generous instincts, become an apt pupil of the bureaucracy and a self-righteous exponent of British Imperialism riding roughshod over the rights of subject nations, is a matter which grieves but does not surprise us. "What shall we say," asks Lord Irwin, "of the effects of these troubles on India's progress in the field of constitutional evolution?" And His Lordship himself proceeds to answer: "There are many who hold that the very reforms, that were designed to lead India along the peaceful road of political development, have by reason of the political powers they have conferred, been directly responsible for the aggravation of these anxieties. True it most certainly is that national self-government must be founded on self-government and self-control of individuals. Where private citizens do not possess these qualities, political self-government of a nation is an empty name and merely serves to disguise under an honourable title, the continuance of something perilously near to civil war" In giving expression to these half-truths Lord Irwin conveniently ignored the remarkable fact that, with one or two exceptions, the Indian States have been completely immune from inter-communal troubles as well as the failure of the bureaucracy to prevent the outburst of communal passions assuming the forms they did at Kohat and Calcutta, to mention only two instances. A self-governing India will not be quite free from inter-communal trouble, but she will know how to take timely preventive measures, such as were not taken in Calcutta, and she will certainly not permit such callous blunders as the Kulkathi shooting.

We have said enough to show that the problem of inter-communal differences is one which cannot be divorced from that of political advance. We are not, therefore, very much enamoured of the Viceroy's suggestion for a Round Table Conference to discuss merely the inter-communal relations. If Lord Irwin and his Government and the masters of both, the British Government, are genuinely desirous of doing the right and just thing by India, they must honestly face the facts and, realising that what India needs to-day to heal her wounds is the balm of freedom, take immediate steps to inaugurate an era of reconciliation with her on the basis of mutual trust and equality. Lord Irwin speaks of his "conception of a real and effective partnership between Great Britain and India" and of a "constructive effort." Does a real and effective partnership exist between Great Britain and India? Can it ever exist between two countries on a basis of political and economic domination of the one by the other? No constructive effort is possible until the unnatural relation between the two countries gives place to a healthy one. Lord Irwin and his confreres must first adjust their relations with Indians in a manner consistent with Right and Justice before they presume to settle the inter-communal problem which is, to no small extent, a creation of their own inefficient and self-regarding domination.

MILLOWNERS' REPLY.

A few days ago Government wrote a lengthy letter to the Bombay Millowners' Association explaining their revised proposals of protection to the textile industry and defending their refusal to extend that protection to Indian piece-goods. We have briefly commented on that letter before and pointed out how it bristled with inaccurate calculations and fallacious arguments. The Millowners' Association has now published its reply, which takes to shred those inaccuracies and fallacies. Government not only hold the view that the present revenue duty on imported cloth is enough to cover the unfair advantage that Japan possesses over India but they also seek to foist that view on Mr. Noyce, the Chairman of the Textile Tariff Board. The Association neatly turns the tables against Government by quoting a para from the Board's Report, wherein both Mr. Noyce and his colleagues say: "We are agreed that in addition to the protection afforded by the present duty of 5 per cent on yarn and 11 per cent on cloth, a moderate measure of protection can be justified for such period as the labour conditions in Japan continue inferior to those in India." This opinion was based no very elaborate calculations made by the Board in conjunction with the Association and the Customs authorities. If Government have other facts and figures to point to a different conclusion, we would challenge Government to publish them.

As regards Government's fear of an extra duty on cloth adding to the burden on the consumer, the Association answers this well-worn argument with pertinent quotations from the Fiscal Commission's Report and the Textile Board's Report and the examples of many foreign countries, at least as anxious to safeguard the interests of the consumers as the Government of India. It is true that at the outset the duty will raise the prices. But as the home industry is better organised, in the words of the Fiscal Commission, "As foreign imports dwindle to small proportions, prices will become regulated more and more by internal competition and the consumer will then begin to derive the benefit from the increased efficiency of the local industry and may in the end obtain goods as cheaply as if he were free to import them without a duty. If the industry is one for which the country possesses marked natural advantages, he may even obtain them more cheaply". We have no space to deal with other points in Government's letter and the Association's reply to it. We would strongly commend the reader to peruse carefully the whole reply as well as the Association's excellent pamphlets on the present position of the textile industry in India.

NON-BRAHMINS AND THE CONGRESS.

The resolution regarding Congress entry passed at the special session of the Bombay Non-Brahmins, feeble as it is, is a decided improvement upon the Non-Brahmin Party's old attitude towards the Congress. There is enough in the proceedings of the Conference to show that a strong tide of nationalism has set in among the Non-Brahmins of Bombay as well as of Madras and it will not be long before they will take it at the flood. Only last year the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress had passed a resolution forbidding the Non-Brahmins to join any political institution other than their own. The Madras Non-Brahmins have already set aside this resolution. The draft resolution before the Subjects Committee of the Bombay Conference permitted Congress entry. It was defeated by a narrow majority, thanks mainly to the wrong lead given by the President of the Conference and to the extreme conservatism of the older leaders who dominated the Committee. But the majority in the Committee averted a certain defeat in the open session by a timely compromise with the pro-Congress section. The resolution finally passed consists of two parts. The first part says that it is not desirable for the Non-Brahmin Party or its members to join the Congress. But Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the leader of the Party, made it clear that this was not a mandate but a mere recommendation. The second part, the more important one, permitted those members of the Non-Brahmin Party who so wished to join other political institutions than their own, including, of course, the Congress.

It now rests with the pro-Congress Non-Brahmins to make the fullest use of this permissive resolution and show, before the annual sessions of the Provincial Non-Brahmins' Conferences and the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress are held, that their zeal for the Congress was not at all misplaced. They should carry on during the next few months a ceaseless propaganda inside and outside the Congress. Inside they should press for throwing the doors of the Congress wider for all communities and interests by removing the khaddar franchise and for arriving at a workable compromise on the question of Council policy so as to make that policy more conducive to the welfare of the ryots in the field and the workers in the factory, who form the bulk of the Non-Brahmin community. Outside the Congress, the Non-Brahmins who join it should persuade more and more of their comrades to follow them and convince them that with all its imperfections the Congress is and has all along been the foremost, the most fearless and the most disinterested champion of the interests of the masses. When with that work they go next to the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress, they will have a far more rousing reception to their appeal for Congress entry than they had at the Bombay Conference.

SASTRI'S GREAT PERSONALITY.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle")

It is deeply interesting to note how the Union Cabinet reacted to the personalities of the Indian Deputation. It was not difficult to see who carried most weight, and in what way the Deputation as a whole won its success. Personality counts for a very great deal in South Africa. What was needed for true success, in mutual friendship and goodwill, was for the Government of India to send out those whose personal influence would tell, and to let this influence have its full play.

VICEROY'S SOUND CHOICE.

Fortunately, the Viceroy's choice proved sound. The Deputation contained, in the first place, the two figures who had created the greatest impression the year before. There was Sir George Paddison himself, who had made friendships, in his own wonderful way, very widely indeed. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, as Secretary of the earlier Deputation, had also won a reputation for brilliant intellectual ability, which made his return to the field of action a valuable asset. Mr. Rickatts' good work also needs to be mentioned. He has a peculiar power of winning good will in South Africa.

The return of these persons so soon, as links of connexion between the earlier and the later Deputation, was important. It became easy for them to introduce the new members. Thus there was no delay in coming to a friendly understanding.

MR. SASTRI'S SIMPLICITY.

The outstanding success, in personality, was Mr. Sastri. There had been beforehand, as I know, considerable nervousness in South Africa about him. The expectation had been rather that of an some extremely subtle person. The Nationalist Government in South Africa is almost purely Afrikaans; not English. The strongest tradition is that of the veldt, not of the modern city life. Speech is slow: silence is still golden. The moral verities stand out simple and direct. God is near, and faith is personal. Mr. Sastri won trust and confidence by his simplicity. He became, by a kind of natural kingly right, the spokesman. The patent of nobility of the other members was this, that they were humble enough at heart to see what had happened and to give Mr. Sastri the place he had clearly won. If this main issue had been confused by other personalities seeking to dominate the situation, then the fine delicacy of the situation would have been ruffled and disturbed. But all the other members, including the leader himself, Sir Mahammad Habibullah, were humble enough to see this. The atmosphere was not shaken. Sastri had his say, and he spoke from the heart as one inspired.

HERTZOG AND HABIBULLAH.

But this only accounts for a part,—though this part was so vital, that if it had been lacking all else would have been in vain. Sir Mahammad Habibullah's greatest gift was a genuine faculty of warm affection. With General Hertzog and Dr. Malan, the effect of this was noticeable. They easily understood Sir Mahammad. There was a simple piety in him, which appealed to the religious element in their own lives. They also found him very human: for he had just come through the greatest sorrow that a man can bear, and he had borne it bravely. Hertzog and Habibullah are very nearly the same age, and they had much in common which did not even need to be expressed. Habibullah's chief act of leadership, as I have said, was to give the lead, in the discussions, to Sastri.

Sir G. L. Corbett had a gift and an understanding, that were all his own. He, like Sir G. Paddison, had been to South Africa before, and knew the country. No one worked harder than he did at the irksome task of mastering infinitely laborious detail,—that detail which has to be done, and can not be left undone with impunity. One part of his genius was that of taking pains. He also gave ideas. Without his work, one dreads to think what errors of detail might have crept into the mapping out of a subject so vast and intricate.

Sir Pheroze Sethna did that which was specially needed from him in those critical days. He kept Sastri from a nervous breakdown. Mr. Sastri's bad health brought him to the very verge of this, day after day, and night after night. But Sir Pheroze Sethna never left him for a moment and did not get agitated himself. No service could have been more valuable at the time than this. He and Sir D'Arcy Lindsay also both together gave to the Deputation a solidity of saving common sense. Though they kept themselves in the background, they were extraordinarily important persons, as much outside the Council Chamber as within. It was not theirs to originate, or give brilliant suggestions, but they were able to sum up the evidence put before them with a judicial mind, and they

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DR. ANSARI'S STATEMENT

(By Professor Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan, M.A., M.L.C.)

Before the country would take its final decision about the Presidentship of the ensuing Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in next December, Dr. Ansari has given a clear exposition of his views. He has made a distinction between what he would like and what is practicable. He would certainly wish if it was possible to revive the days of non-co-operation, pure and simple but he deprecated the garb of non-co-operation for making a false appearance before the people and the practise of servile co-operation behind the back. Dr. Ansari would like the tearing off of such hypocricy. If you want to keep up a forward programme, do not leave in the lurch the brave persons like the Nagpur Satyagrahis who would take the risk of self-imposed suffering for the sake of the country. In one breath, the Congress has kept up a show of non-co-operation and civil disobedience while in another they have failed to give neither active nor even passive support to the Martyrs. Callousness and indifference of the Congress Authorities have been responsible for the incarceration of sincere people like Mr. Avari and others. There is no half way house between non-co-operation and co-operation. [illegible] can do either of the two but can never do both simultaneously. Passive support Ministers is merely camouflage. Anybody who wishes to see with open eyes, will percieve that such dissimulation is going on especially in very degenerate form in Bombay Council. It is obvious from what is going on in Bombay Council, that some of the members who utilized the Congress ticket for entering the portals of the Council are behaving in such a way that they are more anxious in their hearts for upholding the Ministers than the Independents who sought entrance without dazzling the people with high sounding labels. Dr. Ansari wishes that such hypocricy should cease. If the nation wishes to revert to a practicable programme, he should be elected with open eyes. If a really forward programme is desired to be adopted, some other more capable leader for carrying on that programme should be selected as Congress President. There should be no camouflage.

Notes of the Day.

Russian Bogey Again.

Addressing a meeting of the Indian League of Nations Union at Simla, the Commander-in-Chief is reported to have said that "until Soviet Russia changed her present policy, the nations of the world could not disarm, least of all the British Empire against whom this policy was mainly directed." What is that dangerous policy? It may be anything else, but it is not imperialistic or land-grabbing. Now the danger is from Soviet Russia. Years ago the danger was from Czarist Russia and it will not be impossible in the future to invent some danger from the North-West or the North-East. The danger we think is more subjective than objective. So it is in most manias. It also pays to magnify the danger when you can make India pay for Imperial schemes of defence. "The British Empire including India" said the Commander-in-Chief, "had set an example which had been followed by few countries." There must be something seriously wrong about India's example of disarmament that it should not be copied by any. We do not know what precisely His Excellency means. But the Government of India are certainly unique in disarming a whole nation and refusing to arm the nation while pretending to scent danger from all quarters.

Narrow-minded.

If the British community in Singapore and Malaya chose to exhibit their narrow-mindedness and their racial antipathy in connection with the visit to those parts of a world figure like Rabindranath Tagore, the great poet would have done well not to notice their offensive attacks. They have been suggesting that a man who objected to the sending of Indian troops to China should not receive support in a British colony. They have made the absurd charge against him that he had asserted that "Asia prepared her weapons in her armouries for a target which was bound to be the heart of Europe." Tagore has promptly repudiated having said anything so absurd and puerile, but there was no need for him to have sought to justify the need of an all sided reception being given to him on the ground that he was invited to Government House, Calcutta and that he was no politician. His noble assertion that whatever opinions he expresses are for the sake of humanity should amply serve to silence all foolish and mean attacks against him.

Misleading the Public.

The increasing interest taken in this country by the children of the soil in problems of its defence is not to the liking of the bureaucracy but do the Government of India realise that they cannot continue misleading the public in this vital matter for long? The replies given by Mr. MacWorth Young, the Army Secretary, in regard to the question of publishing the material collected by the Sandhurst Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committee were such as to make the public conclude that it was that Sub-Committee and not the Government of India who wished to ban publicity. As the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, however, Mr. Jinnah has promptly issued a statement to the Press saying how the report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee was directed by that body to be printed in one volume. The Secretary, Mr. Jinnah says, was at any rate asked to do so. Who has been guilty then of the conspiracy of silence? We hope members of the Assembly will probe this mystery further by asking Government questions which will compel an answer.

Libels on Hinduism.

While the Pilchers of Great Britain, men who have had experience of Indian conditions to be able to talk sense about them, continue their vulgar abuse of Indians and help in the political propaganda against this country now started with redoubled vigour in England, there are evidently another class of Englishmen and women who although they have not read Miss Mayo's book have no compunction whatsoever in venting their spleen against Hindus and Hinduism taking the book as a text. A writer in the "New Statesman" of July 30 talks of the Hindus as a "degenerate and vicious people." The scenes at Kalighat which Hindu leaders themselves condemn as fanatical are described by her as "symbolic of Hinduism" and she has the temerity to observe further that the "ordinary, daily practices of Hinduism are enough to place it beyond the pale of civilisation." It is, indeed, a curious kind of civilisation in England which allows the "New Statesman" to publish such vile attacks on a people and their religion. A politically free India would have known how to reply to attacks of this type. The fact that they are made and welcomed in the Jingo Press in England and India should make us realise all the more keenly the need of composing our differences which alone can enable us to win real freedom for this country.

Handbook of Indian Universities.

The Inter-University Board has published a Handbook of Indian Universities, dealing briefly with all the sixteen Universities of India and also the Indian Institute of Science. It gives particulars about the constitution of each University, its courses of study, its provision of research if any, the extent of its recognition abroad and in India and all such information as would enable a student to find out in which University or college he will get higher education best suited to his tastes and capacity. Apart from the undoubted utility of the Handbook to students, it will also help educationists in making a comparative study of Universities in India and co-ordinating their courses of study. We congratulate the Inter-University Board on supplying a long-felt want.

LORD IRWIN SERMONISES

MR. SEN GUPTA'S TERMS

RELEASE DETENUS

INTERVIEW WITH BENGAL GOVERNOR.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The leaders of the Opposition in the Bengal Council on whose adverse vote on Thursday the Ministry resigned will see the Governor to-day in response to his invitation. Sir Abdur Rahim leader of the Bengal Moslem party will see His Excellency at 10-30 a.m. and Mr. Sen Gupta leader of the Congress Party at 11.30 a.m. Both interviews are expected to last about an hour each. This being the first time that Mr. Sen Gupta meets the Governor to discuss Bengal politics, it is believed that opportunity will be taken by both for a full and frank discussion of the general situation in Bengal. It is understood that if Mr. Sen-Gupta is invited by His Excellency to form a Ministry he will express his inability to do so in view of the Congress creed and that he will explain to the Governor the atmosphere necessary for the Congress party to abandon their present policy of avowed obstruction. In the main the demand that he will make will be that all detenus should be released. Mr. Sen-Gupta, it is understood, will assure the Governor that nothing untoward will happen by such a step. If however such a step is followed by undesirable consequences the Government will be at liberty to rearrest those detenus.

SIR TBDUR'S ALTERNATIVES.

As for Sir Abdur Rahim undertaking to form a ministry he will have to secure the assurance of considerable non-Swarjist Hindu support both for the purpose of forming a stable ministry as well as to find a Hindu colleague for the ministry. When he resigned his ministership in January last it was because of his inability to find a Hindu colleague with a following in the Council. Another difficulty in the way of his accepting office himself is his pledge to his constituency on the issue of the Kulkati shooting incident over which he resigned his seat as a protest against hte Governorment's refusal to set up an inquiry committee. These are the considerations that Sir Abdur Rahim is expected to place before the Governor to-day. In the alternative he will submit to the Governor choice the name of nominees from his party for Mahomedan ministership.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

In response to the invitation of His Excellency the Governor Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta saw him this morning and discussed with him the political situation. Mr. Sen-Gupta informed His Excellency that he regretted that his party was unable to form an administration or help any other party in forming one. Sir Abdur Rahim also saw His Excelency the Governor when, it is understood, His Excellency discussed with him the prospects of forming a ministry.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

It is understood that after Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta had seen His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Chief whip of the Swaraj Party, was sent for and the Governor discussed with him the strength of the various parties in the Council.—A. P.

MR. ANDREWS ENTERTAINED

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN LEADERS.

BANGALORE, Aug. 29.

Replying to a welcome address presented at a meeting held at the Collegiate School Quadrangle this evening, Mr. C. F. Andrews said that four great names had been associated in close succession with the Indian question in South Africa. The first was that of Mahatma Gandhi, who had devoted the most active and vigorous years of his life to the cause of Indians in South Africa, and had laid deep the moral foundation whereon the whole superstructure had been built. Then came Gokhale. He also gave his uttermost. The first period was concluded by the Gandhi-Smuts agreement.

Later on, after the Great War, the storm centre changed to Kenya, but the vital issue remained the same. At this point Mr. Sastri entered, with his finely tempered moral personality. His work was followed up in 1924 by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's visit to East and South Africa. Few could understand better than the speaker the courage and chivalry of that visit and how it came at the exact psychological moment in Kenya and South Africa. Mrs. Naidu's work was not yet finished, and already a request had come to her to go again in the coming year. Mr. Sastri's commanding personality was to-day upholding the spiritual ideal of those leaders who had worked before him in South Africa. Mr. Andrews then spoke appreciatively of the work of the different deputations, and concluded by recording the names of notable Indian settlers both in South and East Africa who too had been leaders in this great moral struggle which he said had snatched victory out of defeat.—A. P.

CHAMPION FROM HYDERABAD.

DARING SWIMMING FEAT.

EAGER TO "DO" THE CHANNEL.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 29.

A prospective challenger for the English Channel swim, has been discovered in the Hyderabad State.

Syed Asgar, (24) has swum the Hassain Sagar, which stretches from Hyderabad to Secunderabad, covering a circumference of ten miles. Asgar, by conquering the lake, has not only proved his staying capacity, but had to fight weeds which abound in the Sagar.

After the whole thing was over, Syed Asgar expressed himself confidently that he was capable of "doing" thirty miles at a stretch and he would welcome an opportunity to cross the English Channel.—Free Press.

NEIL STATUE IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

WITHERING VOLLEY OF SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The Neil Statue Satyagraha came to be discussed in the Madras Council on Saturday last by a short notice question asked by Mr. C. S. S. Govindaraja Mudaliar. Extra ten minutes were granted by the President. It will be remembered that a few youths have been sentenced to fines and rigorous imprisonment and the Statue is now under strict Government protection.. The law member gave this information on the main question and then followed a volley of supplementary questions, in which it was asked whether the statue was obnoxious to the public or not, whether Government would take steps on the strength of the judgment in the cases concerned. Mr. Satyamurti went to the extent of asking what the exploits of the Colonel were, who formed the idea of erecting the statue and out of what funds it was raised. Dr. Malaya, Swami Venkatachelam Chetty, Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao and other participated in the supplementary questions volley. The President intervened advised Mr. Satyamurti to put a separate question and declared that the time-limit was over.—Free Press.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO NON-BRAHMINS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

Mr. Gandhi has sent the following telegram from Bangalore to the Secretary, the Special Non-Brahman Provincial Conference: "Just read letter. Non-Brahmans should certainly join the Congress in a spirit of service and goodwill." The Secretary of the Conference hassent to-day the following reply:—"Thankful for your advice. We join Congress to Non-Brahmanise and thus democratise it."—A. P.

POLICE UNEARTH BOMBS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

At dawn on August 27, the Howrah Police carried out a search in the house of Mr. Ashutosh Das, at 191, Babudanga Road, Salkia, Eleven empty millstype bombshells, one 320 revolver, a number of .450, .380 and .320 revolver cartridges, some formulae for the preparation of explosives, and some proscribed publications and other documents were seized. Mr. Gour Mohan Das, his father, Mr. Ashutosh Das, and Mr. Brojo Kishore Das were arrested, and a case was instituted under Sections 4 and 5 of the Explosives Act, and 19 F of the Arms Act.—A. P.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN BIHAR COUNCIL.

RANCHI, Aug. 29.

It is understood that the Swaraj Party in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council has decided to bring in a no-confidence motion against the Minister of local self-Government Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutta Singh.—A. P.

DUTCH STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Port Said.—The Dutch steamer Yslkerk proceeding from Calcutta to Antwerp arrived at Suez with a fire to cargo in number one hold.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNAL WARFARE ARRESTING POLITICAL REFORM

INDIA'S TESTING TIME

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED

VICEROY'S ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATORS.

In his address to the joint session of the Council of State and the Assembly His Excellency the Viceroy confined himself to the communal situation and assuring the august Assembly that "Great Britain no less than India was vitally concerned in the solution of the problem," said that "every one must approach the problem with a desire to play his part as an apostle of peace." If a conference of leaders, he added, would serve any useful purpose he was prepared "to throw his whole energies into this honourable quest."

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

It was Maulana Mahomed Ali who sitting next to me in the press gallery, shortly before Lord Irwin addressed the Central Legislature described the splash and colour down in the Assembly Chamber as "baby show". He was evidently struck with the practical absence of khaddar among some Congressmen, for he later remarked "at least these babies can come to the show in national costume as required by the Congress" but it was an all simple function. Lord Irwin dispensing with all the pomp and pageantry came in his simple morning coat, entered the hall through President's door and took his stand most solemnly and seriously, because he had a sorrowful tale to relate. The trend of his speech was exactly on the lines I forecasted three days ago. Lord Irwin had to own with unutterable regret that during seventeen months he has been as Viceroy, communal riots have robbed India of 300 lives and injured 2,500 persons. Observations like these rang true and sincere from the lips of Lord Irwin who earnestly pleaded for co-operation of responsible leaders of public thought in both communities. Only there was slight murmur heard when the Viceroy said that it was Great Britains self-appointed task to help India in getting Self-Government. But otherwise, there was pin drop silence both in the chamber and in the gallaries. But what is the remedy? Lord Irwin suggests a Conference and throws the onus of its utility on the non-official leaders who must tell him that the solution of the problems is possible. At this stage, this suggestion though not altogether unexpected, exercised the minds of the leaders of the various communities assembled in Simla. At the end of wiring, there is discussion going on between Khilafatist leaders and leaders of the Congress and Hindu Maha Sabha. It was not because the Viceroy has made an appeal and foreshadowed a Conference that these discussions are being held. It was because of the invitation previously issued by the Khilafat leaders who undertook the strange step of coming over to Simla in order to discuss the communal tension, and see how best to restore harmony. This meeting is being largely attended as usual. No definite conclusions will be arrived at immediately, but speeches that will be made there will perhaps give some ideas as to how non-officials received Lord Irwin's offer. But from lobby conversations and in interviews with responsible spokesmen of both the great communities, I find a desire that the favourable atmosphere created by the Viceroy's speech should not be lost. It is, however, very doubtful if non-official leaders will immediately agree to an officially organised conference. Perhaps Lala Lajpatrai was right when he summed up. "We shall consider Viceroy's suggestion, if we (Hindus and Mussalmans) fail in our own endeavours to arrive at a settlement capable of restoring communal harmony." I tried my best to obtain the views of Pandit Malaviya on Viceroy's proposal, but the whole day he was sandwiched between Sir Denys Bray and Sir Alexander Murray who were discussing with him evidently in connection with the Reserve Bank Bill.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Following is the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech to the Central Legislature to-day:—

"Little more than a year ago I invited India to pause and consider seriously the communal situation, and I then appealed to leaders and rank and file to pursue peace and cultivate a spirit of toleration towards one another. For several months past I have had it in mind again to speak to the conscience and heart of India upon that question, which still dwarfs all others in her life, but I have felt some doubt as to the most convenient means of doing it, I finally came to the conclusion that there was no more appropriate way of reaching the ear of the multitudes of India than by addressing them through the representatives of India in the Central Legislature. Accordingly I decided in exercise of the statutory privilege conferred upon by the Government of India Act to ask the members of the legislature to meet me here to-day, and I am gratified that so large a number of honourable members of both houses should have been able to attend.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

Let me recall the salient incidents of India's recent history.

"I am not exaggerating when I say that during the 17 months that I have been in India, the whole landscape has been overshadowed by the lowering clouds of communal tension, which have repeatedly discharged their thunderbolts, spreading far throughout the land their devastating havoc. From April to July last year Calcutta seemed to be under the mastery of some evil spirit, which so gripped the minds of men that in their insanity they held themselves absolved from the most sacred restraints of human conduct. Honest ecitizens went about in peril of their lives from fanatical attack and the paralysis that overtook the commercial life of a great metropolis was only less serious than the civic loss that flowed from a naked and unashamed violation of the law, which perforce had to be reasserted by methods drastic and severe. Since then we have seen the same sinster influences at work in Pabna, Rawanpindi, Lahore and many other places, and have been forced to look upon that abyss of unchained human passions that lies too often beneath the surface of habit and of law.

THE TOLL.

"In less than 18 months, so far as numbers are available, the toll taken by this bloody strife has been between 250 and 300 killed and 2,500 injured. While angry temper reigns we are not always sensible of the time prevails, suggesting that such things are inseparable from the defence of principles jealously revered and tempting men to forget how frequently in history the attempt has been made to cloak such crimes against society in honourable guise. But let us translate these things into terms of human sorrow and bereavement, and let our minds dwell in pity and in shame upon the broken human lives that they represent, mothers robbed of sons whose welfare they counted more precious than their own, the partnership of lives severed, the promise of young life denied. The sorrows of war are often mercifully redeemed, as many of us have known, by an element of self-sacrifice that transfigures and consecrates them to the achievement of some high purpose. But here, over these domestic battlefields, sorrow holds sway unredeemed by any such transforming power and speaks only of the senseless and futile passions that have caused it.

PLEA FOR UNITED EFFORT.

"Nor are the many houses of mourning the only measure of the damage which is being done to India. Is there not much in Indian social life that still cries out for

(Continued on Page 9.)

COMMUNAL FRACAS AGAIN.

BRICKBATS AND LATHIS GALORE.

FIFTY CASUALTIES REPORTED.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 29.

There was a communal disturbance in Cawnpore last night which is alleged to have had its origin in a minor quarrel between some students of the Rashtaria School and some Mahomedans. Till late at night, stone throwing and lathi fights continued, but finally the police succeeded in establishing peace. This morning, however pelting of stones and lathi fighting were resumed and continued till late in the day. In the afternoon the police and the military pickets succeeded in bringing the situation under control. Considerable excitement prevails in the city. Precautionary measures under section 144 are in force. Some arrests have been made. About 50 casualties have been reported so far, and of this, the number of Mahomedans injured appears to form the majority. The markets are still closed. The District Magistrate interviewed the leaders of both the communities.—A. P.

CARRYING OUT OF GAUHATI MANDATE.

MADRAS CONGRESSMEN'S RESOLVE.

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

About twenty members of the Council Congress Party responded to Mr. Satyamurti's invitation to tea yesterday and conversations tended to a discussion of the future attitude of the Party towards the Ministry and in regard to other questions coming up in the Council. In view of the informal nature of the gathering no formal decisions were reached but certain lines were suggested in regard to the future programme. Of the main questions that came up for discussion the first was whether, in view of the support of the party to the recent no-confidence motion they should resort to consistent obstruction or discriminate obstruction. Opinion was divided but it is understood that the general trend of opinion was in favour of carrying out the Gauhati mandate namely supporting all constructive measures.

Another question that engaged the attention of the gathering was the party's attitude in the event of a dissolution. Some were prepared for immediate dissolution even if a general election should interfere with the Congress session while others urged the necessity of a logical coalition with the Justicites before forcing a general election. It was understood that a formal meeting should be convened before the next meeting of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR, HIS OWN MINISTER.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A Bengal Government communique says the resignation of Ministers having been accepted, by His Excellency has resumed charge of the administration of the Transferred Subjects temporarily.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—The tablet erected on the Mole at Zeebrugge in memory of Lt. Sandford V.C., and the crew of the Submarine C-3 who on April 23rd, 1918 drove their vessel loaded with explosives into the piles and blew a breach 150 feet wide in the jetty was unveiled on Sunday.—B. O. W.

Berlin.—In a triangular athletic meeting the Achilles Club (England) defeated Deutschesport and the Berliner Sport Clubs, the points scored being 70, 62, and 60, respectively.—Reuter's Special.

PREMIER COGHLAN DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Salisbury.—(Rhodesia). Death has occurred of Premier Coghlan.—Reuter Special Service.

YARN PROTECTION BILL.

ADOPTED BY MAJORITY.

MOVE FOR A FREE VOTE.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The Select Committee on the bill to safeguard the manufacture of yarn have concluded their deliberations. They have adopted Government's proposals by a majority. It is understood that Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar moved the rejection of the bill, on the ground it would hit the handloom industry. He was supported by Mr. S. C. Mitra, Diwan Chamanlal, Munshi Iswar Saran, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, it is understood based his opposition on the ground that the bill did not confer adequate protection on the yarn.

Among the supporters of the bill were Mr. Shanmukam Chetty, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Sir Victor Sassoon, Moulvie Muhamed Yakub and Joshi.

CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

An interesting question arises as to what attitude the Congress Party will adopt towards the Bill in the Assembly, considering that out of 4 representatives of the Party on the Committee, 23 have voted for the rejection and one for acceptance. Mr. Chetty, it is said, will ask that the question be left open to the members of the Congress Party to vote according to their convictions. As Munshi Iswaran, belonging to the Nationalist Party is on the side of the Opposition, it is likely that the Nationalist Party also would be asked to make the bill not a party question. Whatever opposition may be offered to the Bill in the Assembly, it is regarded that the passages of the bill is assured. Prominent members of the committee, it is stated, were desirous of adding a rider that a duty of four percent should be levied on clothalso. But Moulvie Muhamed Yakub, Deputy President who presided, ruled that any such rider would be irregular. In view of this ruling, minutes will be recorded expressing the view of those who feel that there should be duty on cloth also. One of the considerations which weighed with the Committee, it is understood, was the apprehension that the recent development of the Chinese dumping in medium counts may later lead to dumping lower counts also, in which case the industry will be hit in respect of about 25 percent of its total output of yarn.—Free Press.

MENACE TO SWADESHI BANKS

WHY NOT "IMPERIAL" INSTEAD OF "RESERVE"?

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following is the dissenting Minute of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas to the report of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill: "I wish to make it clear that I do not give up my conviction, as expressed in paragraphs 61-64 of my Minute of Dissent on the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. My view expressed there not having met with the approval of the Joint Committee, I tried on the Committee to mould the bill in a manner least likely to injure the normality of the Indian Money Market and conditions."

Sir John Bell, who shares with Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas his views as expressed in his Minority Minute to the Report of the Currency Commission, says in his minute on the Bill, as follows: "It is true that the immediate establishment of a Reserve Bank has been recommended by the Currency Commission and if this recommendation be accepted I think that it would be better to give effect to it by transferring the Currency Department of the Government to the Imperial Bank and allowing that institution at least for a period of years to carry out the functions of a Reserve Bank. In the majority Report of the Currency Commission this method is not supported, but the chapter in which expression is given to the opinion of the Commission on the subject is to my mind one of the most unconvincing chapters of the report. The Imperial Bank have already at hand the whole machinery for performing the functions of a Reserve Bank if they were transferred to an issue department to the Bank the Currency Department of the Government of India. Another advantage of permitting the Imperial Bank to carry out the functions of the Reserve Bank is that it would obviate the necessity for compensating the Imperial Bank at the expense of the other banks in the country. I do not suggest that it is not right that the Imperial Bank should be notwithstanding the fact that after 1931 no legal obligation in this direction will exist, but the method by which Government propose to meet this obligation while it may not result as has been suggested, in indigenous banks being extinguished altogether, will certainly mean that they will be exposed to competition by a State-aided Bank which will adversely affect their prosperity and standing to an extent to which some of them at least are likely to succumb.—Free Press.

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT?

RESERVE BANK BILL.

SIR BASIL'S LABOURED APOLOGIA.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Lobby discussions are slowly changing the outlook in regard to the Reserve Bank Bill. I do not know if Sir Victor Sasson who spoke was reflecting this lobby position or not, but there is certainly something akin to it, when he passionately pleaded for State Bank and not a Shareholders Bank and advised the Assembly to give up the untenable idea of Legislatures being electorates. The motion for consideration of the Bill was not passed to-day, it will be agreed to-morrow. But in view of the fresh development in lobby which is generally followed by expressions within the Chamber, I expect a change in the situation to-morrow. It is believed, that an agreement between the Government, and the Opposition will be arrived at under which while the Government would be prepared to give the State Bank scheme, Non-Officials would on their part yield on the question of gold mohur and the right of the Legislatures to elect the members.

The Legislative Assembly met at twelve after the Viceroy's address. Sir Alexander Murray and Maung Py (Burma elected) took their seats.

At question time, Sir Basil Blackett replying to Mr. Haroon, said that the duty realised on sugar from 1st June 1925 to 30th March last amounted to thirteen crores under the old rate of 25 per cent. During the same period it was estimated that it would have amounted to eight crores of rupees.

The Home Member was next questioned by Mr. K. C. Roy regarding the speeches made by Sir Geoffrey DeMontmoreney and Mr. Craik in the Punjab Council against inflammatory communal writings. Mr. Crerar said that a letter had been received from the Punjab Government making certain proposals on the subject which were under consideration. He did not propose to lay on the table a copy of this letter.

A question of Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru and supplementary questions asked by him and Mr. Jinnah drew from Mr. Maeworth Young the statement that he was informally told that the Skeen Committee would like publication of its sub-committee's report and the mere fact that the main Committee did not make this request in their report, did not weigh with Government in not publishing the report. He also admitted to Mr. Jinnah that no stipulation was made to the sub-committee by His Majesty's Government or other witnesses regarding confidential nature of their evidence, but that His Majesty's Government had informed the Government of India that they wished the material placed before the sub-committee to be kept confidential.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Sir Basil Blackett in moving for consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill, elaborated Government objections to the majority scheme for State Bank and explained the Government scheme of Shareholders' Bank which would be Indian in outlook and largely Indian in composition. At the outset, the Finance Member emphasised there was practical unanimity in the Select Committee on the large extent of ground covered by the Bill. Regarding the majority proposal for introduction and circulation of gold mohur, Sir Basil pointed out that the majority itself had frankly recognised that it was not practical politics to contemplate any immediate or early steps being taken to put gold coins into effective circulation.

DIRECTORATE OF RESERVE BANK.

There was practical unanimity as to what the Bank was to do. The difference of opinion was in regard to the method of constituting the Directorate. The Committee was agreed that it was fundamental to the idea of the Reserve Bank that it would be independent of Government and Legislature. It was well-nigh impossible to obtain such a bank unless they adopted devise of shareholders which had merit of providing readymade constituency for the selection of representative directors. But the majority scheme ignored this and intruded politics into the question of selection of a business board and made the Board subservient to the Government and the Legislature. That was why Government had now combined the original proposal of share capital with all that was best in the various alternatives discussed. Government were in full agreement with the majority that it was desirable that the Board should be predominantly Indian while not excluding altogether that co-operation of Europeans with Indians which all agreed desirable. Government had [illegible] proposal that some preference in allotment of shares in the Reserve Bank be given to the shareholders of the Imperial Bank. The nominal value of shares was reduced from five hundred to one hundred and preference would be given to small subscribers domiciled or ordinarily resident in India. Further, they had fixed dividend at six per cent. cumulative, instead of allowing it to rise to eight per cent. A gilt endged investment offered in shares of one hundred rupees each at six per cent. at par would be within the reach of small subscribers ensuring wide distribution of shares in Indian hands. The strict limitation of voting power of large shareholders would prevent the bank from falling under captalist control.

CONSTITUTION OF DIRECTORATE.

Proceeding Sir Basil explained the constitution of the Directorate. Nine directors would be elected by shareholders under the system of single transferable vote, thereby ensuring the representation of a wide variety of opinion and interest among the shareholders. Opportunity was given of electing a director apiece to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Provincial Co-operative Banks. The Director chosen by the latter would specially represent agriculture while with three directors nominated by Government, there would be ample opportunity for seeing that agriculture was not under-represented and that interests, localities and communities that might otherwise be left out, shall not go unrepresented.

REVOLUTION IN FINANCIAL MACHINERY.

Finally, for the purposes of the first board, instead of all nine shareholders directors being nominated by Government, it was proposed to allow the Federation of Indian Chambers and the Association of Chambers of Commerce to elect two directors each out of the nine, leaving five to be nominated by the Government. Concluding, the Finance Member urged the Assembly to accept this plan in the spirit in which it was put forward. It transferred control over Indian currency and monetary policy from Governmental to non Governmental hands, from the Government of India and the Secretary of State to a non-official Indian business institution entirely independent of State, Indian in domicile and Indian in character which would work in India for India along Indian lines. It would, in short, bring about a revolution in financial machinery of India. The device of shareholders was essential for the purpose of securing the best and the most representative board. Informed business opinion in the country was not in favour of a Directorate partly elected by Legislature and Government was also opposed. Why should the Assembly risk the whole scheme on this one point? If the Bill was passed in the form in which it was now proposed by Government, it would be landmark not only in the financial but also in the political and constitutional history of the Indian Empire. (Loud Applause).

Sir Basil Blackett continued: "I believe the Bill to be a measure of great value to India, and for that reason, and because of the keen interest that I have taken in framing the measure over manly years, it would be a great disappointment to me personally, if the Bill were to fail to reach the Statute Book."

NOT A PRECEDENT.

When Sir Basil Blackett, in the middle of his speech, was putting forward arguments against the Majority scheme, and in favour of Government's scheme, the President said that Sir Basil, after having moved for the report of the Select Committee being taken into consideration, could not advance arguments against that motion.

The Law Member pointed out that Sir Basil was, as the Government Member, only asking the House to consider the Bill.

The President, while not giving a ruling, said that this could not be taken as a precedent. (Applause).

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who led the opposition, regretted that the Government were not inclined to accept the Select Committee's Recommendation. He doubted whether a Reserve Bank managed in the way suggested by the Finance Member would be in the best interests of India. On the other hand, he feared that indigenous banking might be crushed.

SIR VICTOR'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Victor Sassoon said that in deciding the form which the Reserve Bank should take, two principles must be unswervingly followed namely that firstly, the Governor and the Board must be under definite control, and secondly, the legislature must have no hand in the election of members of the Board. He confessed to a partiality for commercial undertakings being left to private enterprise, and he should therefore have liked to endorse the Government view in this respect, but in the present case, if he applied this principle it would break one of the canons he had laid dows. He would welcome the right of criticism being given to the legislature on the main lines of policy and action of the bank, but not on details. Being a political body, the legislature could not have qualifications for electing businessmen.

Sir Abdul Uayum supported the Shareholders Bank scheme and opposed the right of the Legislatures to elect Directors on the ground that political considerations would predominate.

The discussion had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

FATE OF RESERVE BANK BILL.

MUSLIM MEMBERS THREATEN.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The first round in the combat between the Opposition Parties and Sir Basil Blackett in the Assembly over the Reserve Bank Bill commences to-morrow when after the Viceroys' speech, and possibly interpellations, Sir Basil Blackett, will move the Reserve Bank Bill. Owing to a large number of absentees on both official and non-official sides, decisive majority rests with neither side and as neither side wishes to risk on what it considers to be vital issues, negotiations have been in progress for the whole week to arrive at an understanding acceptable to all sides. The issue on which there is a break is the right of the legislatures to elect directors to the Reserve Bank. In order to persuade the opposition in the Select Committee at the Calcutta sittings, Sir Basil Blackett offered a compromise which was considered as containing a workable understanding. But since Calcutta Sir Basil first went back entirely on the question of the State Bank scheme itself and of fered the Shareholders' Bank scheme with a provision for representation of co-operative Banks and Indian and European Chambers of Commerce.

As the Simla session approached, the Finance Member found that he had no assured support for a complete change of front. Since then Sir Basil has been trying to get support for the State Bank with a Directorate which ensures predominence of European interests.

As Muslim members held the balance between the Opposition and Government and as Muslim members are reported to have assured Mr. Jinnah has been bearing the brunt of negotiations. In the early stage of these negotiations it was thought that an informal conference between the party leaders and Sir Basil Blackett and the Viceroy might lead to a satisfactory solution. Sir Basil Blackett, it is understood, extended invitations for the conference personally.

WHY IYENGAR DID NOT ATTEND.

Pt. Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as representing, the opposition view and Raja Gazanfarali Khan, Mr. Muhamed Yakub, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand and Mr. Cock as representing the unofficialism in agreement with the official view had been invited. Mr. Jinnah was to be present as one with open mind. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar consented, it is said, to attend the conference, but assumed that an invitation would follow. As no invitation followed from the Viceroy, and as it appeared to be more deputation than a conference he did not go after consulting his Party. The Conference as arranged took place but no no understanding could be reached. The only concession which Pandit Malaviya was willing to make was to wave the claim for the right of election of three Directors by the provincial legislatures, But, he insisted that the Central Legislature must be allowed to elect Directors. The Finance Member is reported to have made it clear that under no circumstances could Government be party to the election of Directors by the legislature.

MUSLIM MEMBERS' THREAT.

As regards Muslims, they are reported to have been assured not by statue but by convention two seats on the Directorate for their community through nomination should they fail to get through election. In view of this assurance Muslim members are reported to be insisting on the Congress and Nationalist Parties to accept Sir Basil Blackett's offer of State Bank with his scheme of Directorate and threatening to vote for the Shareholders Bank scheme should no understanding be reached with the Finance Member. Mr. Jinnah's personal vote, it is stated, will be with the opposition on vital issues, but he is unable to assure the opposition of other Muslim votes unless a satisfactory compromise acceptable to officials is reached.

TWO VIEWS.

In this connection there are two views in regard to the desirability of the Reserve Bank. One view is that as the Reserve Bank will transfer control of currency from Whitehall to India and also create authority independent of Government of India, it secures financial reforms of such vital character that it is desirable to make any sacrifice to secure the establishment of the Reserve Bank, especially if it be a State Bank, however unsatisfactory the Directorate may be. The other view is that the transfer of the controlling authority for currency from Whitehall to India by itself is no improvement on the present situation unless a satisfactory directorate is secured. It is pointed out that just before the Reform Act come into being the Government rushed the Imperial Bank Act through the old Imperial Council with a view to consolidate their control over the internal finances. Now again that constitutional inquiry is impending there is an attempt to foist the Reserve Bank Bill as it might prove difficult under revised constitution, whatever it may be.

While a clear Indian elected majority with reliable electorates is regarded as the 'sine qua non', is regarded as the scheme of directorate which would ensure atleast a powerful minority which would watch Indian interests. This Sir Basil Blackett offered at Calcutta, but has now withdrawn.

In these circumstances the Congress and Nationalist leaders, who share this view, are for the throwing out of the bill in any form other than what the Select Committee recommended.

At the times of wiring tendencies are for fight to finish.

The attitude of the Muslim members on the Reserve Bank Bill, it is freely stated, will considerably affect the political or communal unity between Muslims and other communities in the Assembly.

One prominent Nationalist leader said: We approach the question not from party view but from the general tax-payers' interest. But Muslims always allow communal considerations to guide them. Their attitude in the Assembly on this matter will prove how far there is community of ideals between the Nationalist parties and Muslims."—Free Press.

CHINESE KALEIDOSCOPE.

NATIONALISTS ON TRIAL

(Contributtd.)

It has to be concluded that bad days have come for the Chinese Nationalists, on the basis of the news that we are getting from the Chinese theatre of war. The Southerners from Nanking who had marched beyond the Yangatsee and approached the gates of Shantung have not only recrossed the Yangatsee and retreated, but the Northerners have started to capture Nanking itself in right earnest. If the Northerners succeed in their object, it means that Chang-Tso-Lin will get mastery over Shanghai as he will get easy access to the Nanking-Shanghai railway. As if the British General in Shanghai anticipated this, he ordered the occupation of the posts on Shanghai-Hangchow-Mingpo railway and also ordered the railway line to be cut off at the level-crossing, south of Soochaw Creek. But further reports from Reuter made it clear that the incident was closed as the Nanking Nationalists agreed to return the wings of the British aeroplanes that they had retained. This incident, however, serves to indicate that, whenever necessary the British can make matters quite hot for the Chinese Nationalist, near about Shanghai, whenever they please.

CHIANG'S RETIREMENT AND AFTER.

Chiang-Kai-Shek retired with the idea that there would be unity of purpose and action not only in Nanking but that Hankow and the Christian General Feng-Yu-Saing would also make common cause with Nanking administration and that may ultimately succeed in discomfiting Chang-Tso-Lin and his Anglo-Japanese supporters. This has not taken place so far. On the other hand, the news is available that the Northerners are intermittently bombarding Nanking and threaten intensive bombardment to compel it to surrender. Japan kept quiet and even pretended to side with Chiang-Kai-Shek, until the Southern army reached the precincts of Shantung. Further advances of the Southerners means the capture of Peking by them and Manchuria is not very for from Peking. How could Japan tolerate this? The conservative ministry of Japan changed its tactics and upheld the side of Chang-Tso-Lin, in sympathy with the contemplated Anglo-Japanese alliance. Seeing that this alliance would adverlely affect Chinese interests Chiang-Kai-Shek retired and left Hankow to take the lead in putting matters right. It is now left for Hankow and Honan to save the situation by taking up the threads in Nanking.

UNITED ACTION CAN SAVE.

The Hankow administration is avowedly socialist in its policy and in alliance with Russia. The Christian General Feng-Yu-Siang has recently secured 30,000 guns from Russia and is also guided by Russian advisers. Both Hankow and Honan have now got to make up their mind to go to the help of Nanking and at least maintain the Yangatsee as the dividing boundary between them and the Northerners. Hankow has excellent military provisions, arms and ammunitions. Hankow alone can therefore stop the southward march of the Northerners who are being actively helped by Britain and Japan. If Hankow, Honan and Nanking act together, they will save the Nationalist movement for Chinese liberation. If they fail to do so, they will only have the foreign imperialists' grip all the more tightened. United, they can checkmate Chang-Tso-Lin's designs. With the disappearance of both Chiang-Kai-Shek and Eugen Chen from Nanking and Hankow respectively, it appears that the Nationalists have risen to the occassion as was expected of them.

The latest available news from China is self-contradictory as the Southerners claim to have driven the Northerners across the Yangatse and they are reported to anticipate speedy capture of Nanking and Shanghai and even the possibity of the Nationalists evacuating the whole of the country except Kwantung.

SHAMDASANI'S AMENDMENT LOST

DIRECTORS' REPORT ADOPTED

BOISTEROUS SCENES IN TATA'S MEETING

Scenes of extreme disorderliness and boisterousness marked the proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. held at the Registered Office of the Company on Monday afternoon. As some speakers rightly remarked it never before in the history of the Company was there as stormy a meeting of the shareholder as was yesterday's. Feelings had run so high that there were moments when no less than a hundred shareholders were simultaneously talking and abusing one another. It will be remembered in this connection that the annual general meeting of the Company was held only few days back. In that meeting Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, the Chairman of the Company had moved that the annual report and the audited accounts be adopted. Mr. P. D. Shamdasani had moved an amendment that the report and the accounts be received but not adopted and a committee of shareholders be appointed to go through the accounts of the Company. There was a huge controversy in the annual general meeting over Mr. Shamdasani's amendment which was carried in ordinary voting. A poll was demanded on the amendment in the last meeting and the Chairman had fixed a day for taking the poll. Yesterday's meeting was specially convened for the purpose of taking a poll. A good many shareholders were present at the meting and Mr. N. B. Saklatwala was in the chair. When the Chairman, in the course of his opening speech, made reference to the resolution moved by him in the last annual meeting, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani promptly got up and asked the permission of the Chair to rise to a point of order. There was a sharp tussle between the Chairman and Mr. Shamdasani, which ended in the former's allowing the latter to state his point of order. Mr. Shamdasani contended that the Chairman was making an attempt to move a resolution which was not moved in the last meeting. The speaker was certain that the Chairman merely made a speech but did not move any resolution.

THE POLLING BOOTH.

The Chairman then referred to the minutes of the last meeting and pointed out that the resolution was formally moved by him and seconded by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. The Chairman then asked the shareholders to move downstairs where, he said, elaborate arrangements had been made for taking the poll with a view to cause minimum inconvenience to the shareholders and at the same time save as much time as possible. Mr. Shamdasani and several others contended that the poll ought to be taken in the meeting hall and not in a different place. The Chairman ruled the objection out of order retorting that the whole building formed part of the Registered Offices of the Company and he would fix any place he liked in the same building for the purpose of taking the poll. Feelings ran high in the meeting at this summary order of the Chairman and many a shareholder refused to go down and exercise their right of voting. Brisk canvassing was going on in the meeting hall and in the gangways. By the time, the polling was over, the hall was fully crowded. With deep concern and anxiety all the shareholders were waiting for the result of polling. Mr. Shamdasani had naturally become the hero of the day.

When the Chairman and two other directors came to the meeting hall with the result sheets in their hands, they were greeted with loud applause. When the Chairman rose to declare the result, Mr. Shamdasani raised another point of order. The meeting, he argued, was fixed at 4 p.m. and the result had not come in proper time. He futher attacked the method of distributing voting papers. "Heaven knows," he concluded, "how many papers had gone to the wastepaper basket."

AMENDMENT LOST.

The Chairman ruled the point out of order and declared the result of the polling. 8,522 share strength was in favour of Mr. Shamdasani's amendment, 1,42,000 share strength against. The amendment was consequently declared to have been defeated.

The Chairman then moved that the Directors' report and the auditors' balance sheet be adopted. At this stage there was a considerable commotion in the hall as several shareholders expressed a desire to make observations of the report and the accounts and the Chairman would not allow it. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was shouted down when apparently he was rising to make some suggestion. Mr. Pheroz Jehangir was staunchly insistent on his demand that as a shareholder, he was entitled to speak on the report before it was put to vote. For a moment, the Chairman was put on the horns of a dilemma and he could not make up his mind whether he should allow the speeches or not. A majority of the shareholders were clamorously asking for the exercise of their right of speech. With half mind, the Chairman allowed Mr. Pheroz Jehangir to continue his speech. The speaker observed that the amendment should not have been put to vote so abruptly as it was done. That haste had taken away the opportunity of many a shareholder who wanted to speak on the main resolution.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT.

Then followed the points of order one after another, all moved by Mr. Shamdasani in a series. Every point of order was put in black and white and Mr. Shamdasani got on his legs to read them. The points referred to the default in the procedure as determined by the articles of Association of the Company. There were uncontrollable scenes of rowdyism in the meeting when Mr. Shamdasani was reading his points of order one after the other.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha warned the shareholders that they would ruin their cause if they behaved in a dramatic fashion. The Chairman would not allow Mr. Shamdasani to read his points of order as, in his opinion, they were very lengthy and would have consequently taken lot of the time of the meeting. Mr. Shamdasani vigorously insisted on all the points being read aloud in the meeting. The result of the struggle was that the Chairman ruled all the points out of order. Several other shareholders then wanted to speak on the report but this time the Chairman was adamant and he put his proposition to vote. Mr. Bharucha appealed to shareholders to follow the usual procedure of the meetings of the joint stock companies. When an amendment was moved, he added, to a proposition and that amendment was voted upon, the shareholders forfeited their right of again speaking on the resolution. After aheated controversy lasting for over three quarters of an hour the motion that the report be adopted was put to vote. It was carried with a majority of votes.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The rest of the resolutions on the agenda were carried with less efforts though not altogether without hitch. Moved by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and seconded by Mr. Narottam Morarji, a dividend of Rs. 9 per share i.e. 6 per cent per annum was sanctioned for the preceding year. An interest of Rs. 7/8 per share i.e. 7 1/2 per cent was declared on the preferential shares. The usual interest on the second preferential shares was also declared for the last year. A dividend of one rupee per share was declared for all the ordinary shares of the Company. All these resolutions were almost unanimously carried, only Mr. Shamdasani, voting against each of them.

Then followed the re-election of the directors who were retiring under the Articles of Association. Mr. Dumasia moved that Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy be re-elected a director of the Company.

NO NOTICES PLEASE.

Mr. H. C. B. Mithel, The Administrator General of Bombay said:—

Before proceeding to the election of Directors, I wish to ask you if you will give us an assuarance that the Directors will not in future issue or permit the Agents or other employees of the Company to issue notices such as that published in the press on the 11th July last. You have stated, Sir, that you are unrepentant as to that Notice, but, although we do not object to the publication of correct figures similar to the periodical returns published by railway companies, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many of the Shareholders, the publication of your deductions, comments, and prophecies as in the last paragraph of the notice referred to is highly improper.

Apart from the general body of Shareholders, who I think have a right to

(Continued on Page 9.)

LOUD SPEAKERS INSTALLED

FOR HEARING MAHATMA AT VELLORE

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

To enable the huge audience that is expected to assemble at Vellore to hear Mr. Gandhi next week loud speakers are being installed.—A. P.

MINISTERS NOT TO RESIGN?

A PURDAH MEETING

A STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

An informal meeting of the Independent Party which was not open to the press was held to-night at the Chief Minister's residence, and was attended by prominent members of the Party. Prior to the meeting the Ministers were closetted together for several hours. It is understood that they discussed the ways and means of strengthening the party.

The Associated Press is in a position to state that the Ministers will not resign and that one of them will shortly issue a statement.—A.P.

MUSLIM PARTY IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE BLOCK

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The Associated Press understands that the Mahomedan members of the Madras Legislative Council are proposing the formation of a separate party of their own in the Council, and demand a separate block on the floor of the House.—A.P.

LORD IRWIN SERMONISES

(Continued from page 7.)

remedy and reform and which enlightened India of to-day would fain mould otherwise. Nowhere, perhaps is the task before the reforms more laborious, for in India civilisation is agelong, immemorial; and all things are deep-rooted in the past. United must be the effort if it is to gain success, and the successful issue of such work depends the building of the Indian Nation. Yet the would-be, builders must approach their task solely handcapped and with heavy heart, so long as the forces to which they would appeal are distracted and torn by present animosities. For nothing wholesome can flourish in unwholesome soil and no one may hope to build a house to stand against wind and the rain and the storm of life upon foundations that are rotten and unsound.

"And what shall we say of the effect of these troubles on India's progress in the field of constitutional evolution? There are many who hold that the very reforms that were designed to lead India along the peaceful road of political development have by reason of the political power that they conferred been directly responsible for the aggravation of these anxieties. True it most certainly is that national self-government must be founded on the self-government and self-control of individuals. Where private citizens do not possess these qualities political self-government of a nation is an empty name and merely serves to disguise under an honourable title the continuance of something perilously akin to civil war.

REACTIONS.

"And thus this problem of which the reactioss upon the future of India must be so intimate, is a problem with which Great Britain not less than India is vitally concerned. For India desires to win self-government, and it is Great Britain's self-appointed task to guide her to this end. Surely it is evident that those who desire to win, and those who desire to lend assistance in the winning, are mutually and vitally confronted with the necessity of laying the spectre that besets the path of their common hopes. By the logic of our purpose or desires, we are partners in the task, and no one of us can here shirk or decline responsibility. Of the burden which India's unhappy disunion imposes on Government the figures I gave earlier in my speech are eloquent. It is our inalienable duty to preserve order and to vindicate the law. We may make mistakes in doing it: there are few human beings who can avoid them; but if we make them, they are, believe me, mistakes made in the course of a genuine attempt to discharge the difficult and painful duty that is ours.

But I cannot reconcile with my conception of a real and efficient partnership in this matter between Great Britain and India to confine the responsibility either of myself or my Government, to a mere repression of disorder. Necessary as that is, the situation, as I see it to-day, demands a more constructive effort.

A WELL-FOUNDED DECISION.

A year ago an appeal was made to me by many men of influence and distinction that I shall take the initiative in convening a conference to examine any means that might hold out promise of amelioration. For reasons which seemed to me convincing, I thought it inadvisable to take that step; and I have not wavered in my conviction that my decision was well founded. But the passage of events between that time and this has compelled me perpetually to review the grounds on which I then formed my judgment. I had hoped that, in answer to my appeal to the communities, it might not have been impossible that they themselves, freely taking counsel together, might have reached an agreement genuine convinced and thus effective, that would have brought much desired and long-sought relief from these distraction. In this respect my hopes have been disappointed. Partial agreements it is true have been reached in regard to this or that aspect of the problem reflecting much honour upon those who exposed themselves. I do not doubt, to considerable risk with many of their own friends in making them. But so far as I can judge those agreements have failed to offer that fundamental solution of the problem and to gain that measure of acceptance which are necessary if we are to win through the present distress. And one condition remains constant which is as I said last year that no conference can offer any hope of success unless those participating in it are truly inspired with a will to peace.

EFFORTS AT RECONCILIATION.

It was with real pleasure that I observed statements recently in the press which indicated that fresh efforts might be made to bring together the Hindus and Muslims for the discussion of these matters. Any such attempt deserves the active goodwill and support of all who care for India's welfare and good name. I myself have long been considering anxiously whether any action by the Government could help to stimulate that general desire of reconciliation without which nothing can be done. It is not easy or perhaps possible for me to give a positive or assured answer to these reflections. In matters of this kind each man must reach his own heart and answer for himself whether he does in truth or without reserve desire to play his part as an apostle of peace and whether those associated with him are likeminded. But this I can say. If it were represented to me by the responsible leaders of the great communities that they thought a useful purpose might be served by my convening a conference myself with the object of frankly facing the causes of these miserable differences, and then in a spirit of determined goodwill considering whether any practical solution or mitigation of them could be found I should welcome it as evidence of a firm resolve to leave no means of rescuing India from her present unhappy state. And if these representations were made by those who occupy such a position in their communities as to permit me to assume that the communities themselves would accept and abide by any decision at which they might arrive on their behalf then allying myself with them and such other leaders of public thought as might be willing to assist I should gladly and cordially throw my whole energies into this honourable quest.

THE RISK OF FAILURE.

I have been told that any such efforts are foredoomed to failure, and that all we might acomplish would be to contribute a few more barren pages to the story of unprofitable discussions. I do not underestimate the difficulties; I do not minimise the risk of failure. But the difficulties are meant to be surmounted and outward success or failure is not the sole or the final test of conduct in this sphere. After all many of the greatest ventures in human history have sprung from what the world deemed failures. At any given time the evil forces life may be so strong that the efforts we can make against them appear unavailable. Yet to allow this thought to drive us into a posture of feeble acquiescence in something against which our whole moral sense revels and into losing our will for better things this surely would be deliberately to turn our back upon everything that makes life worth living.

There is an epitaph in a small country church yard of England upon an English country gentleman whose lot had been cast in those unhappy days of English history when England too was torn by religious strife. It runs as follows:—In the year 1643, when all things sacred were either demolished or profaned this Church was built by Sir Francis Shirley, Baronet, whose singular praise it is to have done the best things in the worst times and to have oped them in the most calamitous."

I doubt whether higher testimony could be paid to any man or more concise expression given to the forces by which this world is moved.

SENSELESS STRUGGLE.

There must surely have been times during these latter months when Indian patriots gazing upon their motherland brushed by this internecine and senseless struggle must have been hard put to it to maintain their fath in India's destiny untarnished and when many must have been even tempted to hate the very name of religion, which ought to be man's greatest solace and reward. Yet may it not be the purpose of these trials has been to test the calibre of our faith and that some day when the testing time is past those who with trust in their hearts and hope in their eyes have striven unceasingly to spread kindly feeling among tteir fellowmen will reap for India a reward that will repay tenfold the bitter cost at which it has been purchased.

You will forgive me gentlemen for speaking in a strain that may seem to some to accord ill with the hard facts of life and the common atmosphere of politics. But I believe—and I think India believes—in the power of spiritual forces to assert themselves over their material expression by which they may often be betrayed. And it is because of this belief that is hers and mine that I have ventured once more to trace out the whole path along which India can lead her people to take their appropriate part in the fulfilment of the ordered purpose of humanity.—A.P.

VICEROYS' SPEECH.

LEADERS' IMPRESSIONS,

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President, said that communal and Swaraj problems went together and if the Viceroy wanted to prevent the two great communities from warring with each other he should set them to new and high tasks which would absorb their energies and satisfy their ambitions. Full Dominion status was needed if Indians were to tread the paths of constructive work instead of paths of mutual destruction. Communal differences were but political differences. A Round Table Conference where the whole question of communal and political harmony was honestly discussed and determined would be of decisive value. Moslem leaders had initiated the Delhi proposals which resulted in the resolution of the All India Congress Committee. They were initiating further proposals which would, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar trusted, eventuate in the fusion of Hindus and Mahomedans and in the dynamic emergence of radiant nationalism.

LALAJI'S APPRECIATION

Prominent leaders have given their first impression of the Viceroy's speech. Lala Lajpatrai felt no doubt that Lord Irwin was very sincere but Hindu and Muslim leaders were having conversations this evening in order to arrange a Conference for settlement of differences. In case they failed to arrive at a satisfactory solution then it would be time to consider the Viceroy's suggestion.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan welcomed the Viceroy's suggestion and thought it might do some good.

GREATEST HUMILIATION.

Moulana Mahomed Ali considered it a piece of greatest humiliation that India had suffered from her leaders. He did not want to commit himself at the moment to a Conference presided over by an official particularly as Khilafat leaders had taken the trouble of coming over to Simla to discuss with Congressmen and Hindu Sabha leaders. They must await further developments before any decision could be taken on the Viceroy's suggestion.

Mr. Jinnah said: The Viceroy impressed the House with his earnestness and sincerity of purpose but his proposal demands very careful consideration before any one can express a definite opinion with regard to it.

MR. JAYAKAR'S OPINION.

Mr. Jayakar said: I have no doubt every member of the legislature who heard the speech felt impressed with the deep sincerity and earnestness of the Viceroy. As for the suggestion for communal conference made in the speech I am sure it will receive at the hands of communal leaders the careful consideration it deserves.

STRIKE IRON WHILE HOT.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub said: Strike the iron while it is still hot. I am sure the impression created by the Viceroy's speech will not go without some useful effect. I appeal to responsible leaders of both the communities to take advantage of the inspiring atmosphere and convene a Conference as soon as possible. If we do not come to an understanding on the eve of the Royal Commission the fate of India must be considered as sealed and doomed for a long time to come.

Mr. Arthur Moore said: I should like to see each community concentrating on putting its own house in order and leaving others to take care of themselves. We British have to do as the Viceroy tells us. The British Government in India has of course always sought to run dead straight on this communal question but individually each of us has to examine as Lord Irwin asks us and to make quite sure that we find no satisfaction in Hindu-Muslim differences. Divide and rule is a rotten plan but it always makes an appeal to the weakest side of us. If we have to fight Bolshevism we must have a united India.—A. P.

BOMBAY CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

Lists Nos. 18 to 21 are issued. The names of the donors who have given sums of Rs. 200 and over are as under:—

Amount already announced Rs. 6,51,354-9-8-1|2; Messrs. Girdharlal Hiralal Mehta and Vasanji Narayanji, Trustees of the estate of Dayal Bhimji and his widow Bai Cooverbai Rs. 2,500; Vishvanath P. Vaidya Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, Vasanji Narayanji and Jamnadas Ramdas Dossa, Trustees of the Kanji Khetsi Charities (Rs. 2,000 for Cutch) Rs. 10,000; Messrs. Brunner Mond and Co. Ltd. (2nd instalment) Rs. 400; The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd Rs. 3,000; Mr. E. S. Hotson, Poona (for Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawad) Rs. 500; Clerical Staff of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Rs. 335; Assistants of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., and Supdts. of B. I., & P. & O. S. N. Co., Rs. 500; Staff of Staff of Salebhoy Tyebjee and Sons, Rs. 501; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola Rs. 250, Staff the Loco Workshop, B.B. & C.I. Rly. Rs. 6,797-10-9; Narottam Raghunand Patel Rs. 215-4-0; B. B. & C. I. Rly. Traffic Staff G.T.R.- District (3rd instalment) Rs. 718; Staff of the Weaving Dept., The Jubilee Mills, Siwri Rs. 205-3-0; Members of the Staff and Students of the School of Economics and Sociology Rs. 200-8-0; The Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee Rs. 750; Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Rs. 381; The whole proceeds of a Variety Entertainment in aid of the Fund given by the Musical and Dramatic Society of Antonio De Souza High School, Byculla Rs. 411; The Citizens of Navsari, Navsari Rs. 2,000; Balance of Flood Relief Fund of 1918-19 (through Mr. Ibrahim Malodina) Rs. 1,501; By the Citizens of Golvad and Bordi (to be spent for the relief of middle classes Rs. 532-12-0; Collections by the Jain Mahila Samaj Rs. 4,500; Citizens in Fort Division (through Seth Uttamchand Hirji) Rs. 2,000; Sha Narayandas Jagjivan, Coimbatore Rs. 500; Through the Saurastra Seva Samity, Bombay Branch: 2nd instalment from Colombo Rs. 4,300; Collections by Ambarambhai Rs. 250-9-0; Private Ward Patients Rs. 279; Khoja Kanjibhai Alarkhia Rs. 501; Sha Thokarsi Devsi Rs. 301; Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, 1|2 Club's takings at Wednesday, 17th inst., performances of "A Pair of Silk Stockings" Rs. 376; Messrs. Breul and Co. Rs. 501; First instalment of the Staff of the Sir J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College, Bombay: Dr. A. K. Dalal Rs. 1,000; Dr. P. M. Desai Rs. 200; Members of the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association Rs. 1,001; Gujarat and Kathiawad Relief Fund, Porbander Rs. 2,500; Through Mr. Venilal R. Bax, Rajkot:—H. C. Chowdhery Rs. 251; Messrs. Snanghavi Bros. Rs. 201; Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Musurekar Rs. 300; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Suka, Rajkot Rs. 650; In memory of late Mrs. Kaikhusroo Edulji Nussarwanji Sethana by Mrs. Meherbai K. Sethna Rs. 200; Aimai H. Kama Rs. 200; Staff of the Loco Carriages and Wagon Department, B. B. and C. I. Rs. 257-13-9; Staff of the Maneckjee Petitit Mils, Tardeo:—Staff and Overlookers Rs. 386; and Workpeople Rs. 1274, in all Rs. 1660; Mr. K. B. Barjorji D. Patel, C.I.E., C.B.S. Rs. 1,500; Native Shares and Stock Brokers Association:—Bhagwandas Hiralal Rs. 251; Laldas Maganlal Rs. 251; Wolseley Motors (1927) Ltd., and Bombay Staff Rs. 257; Mr. J. Chotalal Rs. 251; Steiners Ltd. Rs. 500; Messrs. A. F. Furguson and Co. Rs. 1,000; His Highness Aga Khan Rs. 4,000, Staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd. Rs. 240; Her Highness the Senior Maharani Scindia, President of the Council of Regency, Gowalior, Rs. 25,000;

The Bombay Chinese Community Rs. 524 Traffic Staff of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Grant Road District (4th instalment) Rs. 375, Staff of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay Circle. (2nd instalment). Rs. 1,000; Through Purshottamdas Popatlal and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Purshottamdas Popatlal and Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Kantawala Nanavati and Rs. 251; Messrs. C.A. Mamar and Co. Rs. 251, Messrs. Textile Trading Co. Rs. 257; Messrs. Das and Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Vrajlal Dullabhdas and Co. 251; Shet Rustomji and Nusserwanji N.Boyee Rs. 501; The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Staff of the Victoria Mills, Bombay; Rs. 268; Mrs. E. Carrel, Poona. For Ahmedabad District Rs. 500; Mr. W. H. Dalrymple Rs. 200; The Gujrat and Kathiawad Flood Relief Fund, Sholapur Rs. 2,101; Members of the Club of Western India, Poona. (2nd instalment) Rs. 200; H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi Rs. 5,000; Messrs. The Central Agency Ltd, Bombay No. 2. Rs. 1,000; Messrs. L. Union Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. Rs. 200; The Chinese Club, Byculla Rs. 300; Residents of Chowk Dist. Kolaba Rs. 201; The Workers and Staff of Assur Virjee Mills Ltd. Rs. 463; Collection by the Boy Scouts of Dhulia from the public of Dhulia. Rs. 300-9; From the Chairman Social Gathering Committee of the Students of Shree Mahaveer Jain Vidyalaya. (Proceeds of a Drama staged by the students on the 19th inst.) Rs. 3,500; The Thakore Saheb of Jambughoda; Rs. 500; Sale Proceeds of a concert organised by Mr. F. N. Gazdar and others at Deolali. Rs. 661; Received from Mr. F. N. Gazdar amount subscribed by Mr. Samaldas Parbpdas, Landlord of Nasik at the above concert. Rs. 500; From Oriental Ametuers. (proceeds of performance) Rs. 2,500! From Mr. Byramjee Jeejebhoy., (2nd instalment.) (through Orientai Ametuers.) Rs. 1,000; The Social Service League of Mombassa, (British East Africa through Virchand Panachand Shah) Rs. 3,500; The Staff of the Tata Construction Co. Ltd. and other Associated Cos.. (through Mr. B D. Sardesai, 5th instalment) Rs. 300; Mrs. Dinbai Sorabji Lalkaka, "In memory of my beloved father Sir Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, Kt., C.I.E. Rs. 1,000; Pirojbai Ardeshar J. Lalkaka; Sir Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, Kt., C. I. E. Rs. 1,000.

Staff of the Gokak Mills and other sympathisers of Gokak Falls. Rs. 261; N. R. Billimoria, Head Master, Parsi High School Panchgani. (being the proceeds of a concert, Cinema Show and collections from the School. 501; Hon. Treasurer, Gujarat Relief Fund, Lalgaon. Rs. 578; Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. 1,000; The Bharde New High School, Bombay Rs. 2,750; The Central Bank of India Ltd. Rs. 2,500; Teachers and Boys of Gokuldas Tajpal High School; Rs. 280; "Gujrathi and Kathiawadi People of Cawnpore"; Rs. 1,000.

SHAMDASANI'S AMENDMENT LOST.

(Continued from Page. 8).

resent such notices as being likely to cause them loss, you will appreciate that to one in my position the prospect of being faced in the middle of the realisation of a deceased shareholder's estate with a notice issued by the Directors, who are elected to protect his interests, deliberately calculated to depress the market value of the shares is very serious.

Unless you are prepared to give us some such assurance I think that the Shareholders should consider whether it would not be desirable to alter the Board of Directors.

Speaking on the motion of the re-election of directors, Mr. Bharucha said that the shareholders wanted an assurance from the directors who would be re-elected that day, that they would not be a party to any unprecedented forecast as they had been in the past. The directors should further give one more assurance that they would try their utmost to have men like Sir Visvesvaraya and Mr. Ginwalla as advisers of the company.

COMMUNIQUE CRITICISED.

The notorious communique which the directors had issued came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of some of the shareholders. Mr. Pheroz Jehangir demanded of the Chairman to dignige to the shareholders the particulars of the communique Mr. Saamdasani was anxious to know what part Mr. F. E. Dinshaw had played in that communique. The Chairman tried to calm down the feelings of the shareholders by explaining to them the circumstances under which the communique was issued. The directors, he said, had felt that there was no chance of declaring any dividend on ordinary shares for some more time to come. They had, therefore, come to a conclusion that some sort of communique was necessary to clear the position of the Company. The communique was meant merely for the information of the shareholders. Mr. Bharucha:—It is not so much the communique but the short sense of some of the directors that we are fighting against. The chairman:—We shall certainly bear in mind what you have expressed to-day but we cannot surrender our right of issuing communiques by making an absolute commitment. The motion for re-election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was consequently carried. Mr. Narrotam Morarji was also re-elected a director.

There was again a sharp controversy on the nomination of the auditors. Mr. Dumasia moved that Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and A. S. Fergusson and Co. be appointed as auditors of the company. Mr. Shamdasani raised an objection and asked several questions to Mr. Bilimoria who was personally present at the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close. Mr. Shamdasani left the meeting hall with a threat to the auditors that he would prosecute them in a court of law.

SASTRI'S GREAT PERSONALITY

(Continued from page 6.)

worked in unison with the others in a way that made things run smooth.

MOST CRITICAL TEST.

Perhaps the most critical test of the Deputation as a whole came when they met the Congress representatives of the Indian community in South Africa. There had been much searching of heart among the South African Indians as to whether these elderly gentlemen, fresh from India, with very little experience of South Africa, could possibly present their case in its entirety before the Union Cabinet. The slightest air of superiority on their part, or stiffness of manner, would have been fatal. But Sir George Paddison led the way, with a good-will that had already won the Indian community to cordiality on his earlier visit. All the other members were equally kind, sympathetic and genial. During the Christmas week, when every subject was discussed in Committee, all the Congress delegates became convinced that the Indian cause in South Africa was safe in the Deputation's keeping. Thus the hardest practical examination in the way of personal character was passed. The victory of goodwill was won, not only with Creswell, Hertzog and Malan, but also with Kajijee, Father and Camay.

One more word, which a natural diffidence must not prevent me from recording. The two ladies, who accompanied the Deputation, Lady Paddison and Mrs. Corbett added very greatly, indeed, to the success of the whole by their presence. They helped in a hundred silent ways to relieve the strain when the breaking point was nearly reached. It would not be possible to estimate too highly all that they did by their unselfish, womanly kindness.

LATE RAO BAHADUR RAJADHYAKSHA.

TRIBUTE FROM BENCH AND BAR.

Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin sitting yesterday on the Bench of the Girgaum Police Court while referring to the sad death of Rao Bahadur S. Y. Rajadyaksha, addressed the members of the Bar present in the following touching words:—

"Mr. Gadkari and members of the Bar,—It has fallen to my lot to perform the painful duty of expressing on behalf of the Honorary Magistrates, our deep regret and heart-felt condolence for the sad and sudden death of our esteemed colleague Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha. It is more painful to me in that the Rao Bahadur was to sit to-day along with me as my colleague on the Bench, but the cruel hand of Fate has ere this snatched him away from our midst.

Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha had, as an Honorary Magistrate, created a very deep impression on all of you for his robust common sense and high sense of justice. His was a very distinguishing career. The 34 years he served in the Public Works Department in various capacities. The historical Gateway of India at the Apollo Bunder and other public and Government buildings of high architectural merit now standing in Bombay are the monuments of his engineering skill and genius. His great ability even arrested the attention of the late Lord Curzon, former illustrious Viceroy of India, who appointed the Rao Bahadur and deputed him to carry out the restoration of the ancient monuments of Bijapur and other places. Such is the distinguished personality whose loss we are bemoaning to-day. I trust, you will all join with me in conveying our hearty condolence to the family and friends of the deceased and pray that his soul may rest in peace."

Mr. A. K. Gadkari, pleader, on behalf of the Police Bar, joined in expressing condolence at the sad death of Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha and paid high tribute to his qualities of head and heart.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INSURANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the proceedings of the 15th Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America which was held during the first week of May of this year, it will be seen that all branches of insurance have been given very prominent attention. No less than six addresses were delivered by insurance executives on various classes of insurance, such as, Service of Fire Insurance, Service of Life Insurance, Insurance Service, Service of Casualty Insurance, Service and the institution of insurance. All these addresses are masterpieces in the line and have been couched in such an easy style as to make the average reader understand what insurance is and what great part it plays in the economic life of a country. This is as it should be, as the members belonging to the Chambers of Commerce are the very people who have very much to do with insurance in their every day transactions. It is only natural, therefore, that this branch should be given so much prominence in the business life of the country. In India, however, we have not yet advanced to that extent, although there are signs that our National Chambers of Commerce are beginning to evince much interest in the insurance profession. We are informed that the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce at the request of the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation of Bombay have been so good as to issue a circular to all their members to place their insurances only with Indian Insurance Companies. We hope that other Indian trade associations will follow the lead so patriotically given by the Calcutta Indian Chamber and that before long Indian Insurance Companies will be made a real power in the business activities of our country.

While we are on this, we would also like to make a suggestion to all our Chambers of Commerce that they should invite Indian Insurance men to take active part in their annual proceedings and place before the business community information about the institution of insurance and other kindred subjects. We trust the Indian Merchants' Chamber which is the Premier Indian Commercial body of this country will take up this matter and set the ball in motion.—Yours, etc.,

INSURANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

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COMMUNAL TENSION.

LEADERS' CONFERENCE

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S LETTER TO MR. IYENGAR.

SIMLA, August 28.

In response to the invitation issued by the Khilafat Committee, the Congress, Nationalist and Independent Parties and members of the Khilafat Committee will meet to-morrow evening after the Assembly sitting is over, to discuss the present communal situation and explore the best means of securing communal harmony.—A. P.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S LETTER TO MR. IYENGAR.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, the secretary of the Khilafat Committee in a letter on the subject addressed to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President says: "After a period of the most remarkable amity and good will that prevailed throughout India between the various communities we have been experiencing from the last five years a most unfortunate tension between Hindus and Mussalmans which has resulted in sporadic outbursts in different parts of India. The Congress in the special session held at Delhi in 1923 endeavoured to restore the amity and goodwill that had prevailed until 1922, but obviously it failed. A year later the Unity Conference at Delhi made a still more strenuous endeavour for the same purpose but in its ultimate results that too, alas, proved sterile. The sporadic outbursts of 1922, 1923 and 1924 have been occurring with increasing frequency in the years that followed, and to-day one almost expects to read in the daily newspapers of one or two such deplorable incidents somewhere or other every other day. But the increasing frequency of such outbursts is not their worst feature. It is now clear that communal aggression is becoming organised and in fact it will be an abuse of language to characterise the recent occurrences as mere outbursts of the unruly passions of some individuals only.

A WARNING.

"The Central Khilafat Committee has consistently worked all through this period for unity and co-operation between the Mussalmans and sister communities, and has not infrequently seemed to many Mussalmans to court and actively incur unpopularity in the Muslim community by condemning such excesses as could be attributed to Muslims by inculcating to them patience and self-control and by remaining almost silent with regard to the excesses that could be attributed to the Hindus. But to-day the state affairs is so deplorable that the Khilafat Committee, if it seeks to serve the interests of India and the Indian nation, cannot remain silent any longer. My working committee considers it necessary to warn the entire nation that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue unchanged even for a few months longer the country will drift into civil war. It trusts that your organisation will not fail to appreciate the gravity of such a situation and it earnestly invites you and the leaders of the Congress to co-operate with it in the great national task of putting an end to all communal aggression and of stemming the tide of communal mistrust and hatred. My Committee has directed me to request you to fix a very early date when the representatives of the Central Khilafat Committee could meet the representatives of the Congress and discuss the present situation and try to discover the methods that will prove most effective in ending the deplorable state of affairs and paving the way for communal harmony and friendship. The Committee is also seeking the co-operation of other important political and communal organisations in the country, and looking to the seriousness of the danger which is threatening the body politic, it would like to place the results of these discussions and deliberations before the Central Khilafat Committee when it meets early in October for the purpose of deciding the line of action it should adopt.

"The Khilafat Committee is most anxious to restore and even improve upon the excellent relations prevailing between the various communities in 1920 and 1921 and should like to emphasize that the future depends to a very great extent upon the response that it receives to this earnest invitation from your organisation. I trust that it will be received by you in the spirit of sincere co-operation in which it is addressed to you."

CONSIDERATION BY HINDU MAHASABHA COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Working Commitee of the Hindu Mahasabha met this evening under the presidency of Dr. Moonje. The meeting expressed relief at the announcement that the Frontier authorities had been able to obtain an assurance from Sinwari tribal leaders that they would restore to Hindus and Sikhs their homes and property. The meeting expressed its appreciation of the brotherly help generously rendered by the Hindus of Peshawar to refugees from tribal territories, and resolved to render such assistance as the refugees might need. Some recent articles published in the "Light" of Lahore which were regarded by the committee to be a direct inducement to violence and murher were being considered by the committee which next dealt with the economic boycott of Hindus which was regularly practised in many places. The Committee then considered the deplorable occurrences due to communal tension particularly the recent cowardly murder of Hindu workers. Consideration of this subject was not concluded when the Committee adjourned.

Those present at the meeting were Rajah Rampalsingh, Pundit Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai, Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Raja Narendranath, Pundit Nekiram Sharma, Pundit Gauri Shankar Misra, Pundit Devratan Sharma, Mr. Aney, Mr. Jayakr, Dr. Chhoturam, Lala Ramsarandas, Mr. Haribilas Sarda, Lala Hansraj, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Rananjai Singh and Mr. D. Gupta.—A.P.

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A SUGGESTION TO B. I. S. N. CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I suggest through your valued and esteemed paper to the authorities of the B.I.S.N. Co. to kindly introduce the system of allowing the friends and relatives of the passengers of the African mails on board the ships to bid good bye on payment of a small fee? A charge of Rs. 3 is fixed to go on the English mails to see passengers off and I understand the Italian line also has fixed a similar levy for visitors on their boats on the sailing day. If the B. I. S. N. Co. introduced this system also on the African lines it would eliminate the complaint of the passengers and their relatives in not allowing their near and dear ones to bid them bon voyage who come from different parts of India at great inconvenience and expense and also inflate the Hospital Fund to which I suppose the fees accumulated under this head go.—Yours etc.

A FREQUENT PASSENGER.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to approach the High Court pleaders scattered all over the presidency through the columns of your esteemed newspaper. It is proposed to submit a memorial to the High Court of Bombay with the object of removing the anomalous provision by which High Court pleaders are not allowed to appear at the Advocates' examination. All the High Court pleaders who are in sympathy with the proposal, are requested to communicate their approval to the undersigned.—Iours, etc.,

V. B. KARNIK.
Irani Building near Kennedy Bridge, Girgaon, Bombay.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 30TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday you will lead a very active and tolerably useful life. Your life is lived in the mighty present. The past you conveniently forget (though a considerable section of the world do remember your 'past') and you leave the future to take care of itself. Thus, you follow the advice of the great writer who said "Act, hack in the living present, heart within your god of oval head (face)". But in the living and kicking present, you are a great worker, and hard task-master too. In sleep you never dream (excepting, of course the legitimate manhood's dreams) that life is beauty, but, awake or asleep, you find it to be a duty, a great duty exactly like our late lamented Viceroy Lord Curzon, who while in India had captured the imagination of Indians with the aid of his sweet tongue and lovely smiles, and had assured them thus: "India to me is duty written in four letters instead of five." How well and zealously all Indians, Brahmans or non-Brahmans (in those days there was no cry of Brahmins or non-Brahmins, Sudras or Khstriyas depressed, compressed or suppressed classes, or even the "Justicites") took his word and how they repented at leisure for hastily judging him from his words. He..... ah, I must stop otherwise some wiseacre will remind me of that saying in Latin which I fail to remember even after committing to memory several times and which if my memory now serves me right reads: "the mortalis never nisis bonum", the purport of which is, that when a person is no more you must keep your eyes closed to the dark side of his or her life, and always look at the bright side. A very wholesome advice indeed.

(To-day Venus is in conjunction with Mars. Under this aspect the effects will be any one of the following: susceptibility to feminine influence (the same old story again!) courteousness prodigality, quarrelsomeness; bravery, rashness; cruelty and vindictiveness (a strange hot-potch indeed!)

TRAINED TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, has recently issued a circular to Heads of Secondary schools informing them that in future, Inspectors of schools would pay particular attention to the number of trained teachers on the staffs of aided and unaided schools. The circular is very good in its aims and objects. In my recent tour in Gujarat, I visited a number of Secondary schools, and I was surprised to find many of them without a simple trained teacher on their staffs! In Ahmedabad cityy which is a great centre of education, I saw three big schools of this type. The Principals and Head Master themselves being untrained teachers fail to pay proper attention to this subject.

A trained teacher is always superior to an untrained teacher. The former knows how to present his lesson in the class consisting of young boys. The art of teaching is difficult and an untrained teacher who has not gone through the ordeal of Teacher's Certificate Examination, is ignorant of the art of teaching, and consequently students suffer.

The youh of to-day, are the hope of the future of India. When they come out of schools and colleges, they must be well prepared in mind and body to fight the battles of Swaraj. They must be youths of good character. Ideal students will never be prepared in a school in which there is not an adequate number of trained teachers. I hope, the Educational Inspector of C.D., N.D., S.D., and B.D. will be very particular in regard to this not unimportant subject when they go to insp ect schools this year within their respective zones.

What I said about schools has also to be said about colleges, especially Arts Colleges. There are many so-called professors and teachers who do not know how to teach. They are always to be pitied. A professor or a lecturer must at least have taken the B.T. degree or he should be an L.T. before he is appointed.

Very often boys are blamed for failures in examinations but not the professor who does not know how to present material in the class room. There must be a very wide agitation among the parents and guardians of scholars in regard to this matter.—Yours etc.

M.A., S.T.C. Juror.
G. T. BAPAT.

Motiwala's Chawl,
Lamington Road, Bombay.
August 25.

INDIAN STATES.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

The "Indian" writes:—

The Indian States as they are constituted to-day are a curious ensemble. They range from dominions as large and larger than Italy to States with an area of one square mile and a population of 38 souls, enjoying a revenue of Rs. 20 (about £1.10) per year. The number of States has fallen from 693 in 1907 to 562 in 1925. Those in Central India were reduced from 148 to 89, in Assam from 26 to 1, and in Burma from 52 to nil. What has happened to these? Possibly the Political Department of the Government of India knows but the public do not. What has happened to their treaty status nobody seems to know.

It is only some 30 among the 562 States that possess an area, population and resources of an average British-Indian district. As many as 15 States have territories which in no case reach a square mile, while 27 others possess just one square mile.

Three of these States could not boast of a population of 100 souls, and five of them a revenue of Rs.100 a year (about £9).

The following three tables give a full analysis of the 562 States according to the area, population and revenue respectively. Of these 120 are placed in one class (class A in the Tables) and the rest in another (class B), the rulers belonging to the former class enjoy a salute of guns:—

I.—AREA.

SquareMiles	ClassA.	ClassB.	Total.
0-10	—	167	167
10-100	2	159	161
100-1,000	56	70	126
1,000-10,000	50	13	63
10,000 & above	12	1	13
Not given	—	32	32
Total	120	442	562

II.—POPULATION.

Number	ClassA.	ClassB.	Total.
Under 1,000	—	154	154
1,000-10,000	—	174	174
10,000-1,00,000	47	77	124
1,00,000-10,00,000	61	15	76
Over 10,00,000	12	—	12
Not given	—	22	22
Total	120	442	562

III.—REVENUE.

Rs.	ClassA.	ClassB.	Total.
Under 1,000	—	28	23
1,000-10,000	—	149	149
10,000-1,00,000	2	195	197
1,00,000-10,00,000	58	69	127
10,00,000-100,00,000	52	—	52
Above 1,00,00,000	8	—	8
Not given	—	1	1
Total	120	442	562

RELIEF WORK IN KATHIAWAD

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is well-known that the five Thanas of Chotila, Bhoika, Jhinjhuvada, Dasada, Wadhwan Thanas under the Agency, the Dhangadhra towns and its villages, Wadhwan town and its villages, Limdi town state and its villages, Wankaner town and its villages, Sayla town and its villages, Lakhtar and its villages, Muli and its villages are hardest hit.

To ameliorate the condition, it is necessary that a public meeting be convened at Rajkot by the head of the Province the Agent to the Governor-General. All the States and Thanas that are hit should be invited specially to attend the meeting to give an exact idea of the harrowing circumstances and the need of the people.

If the meeting be convened by the Agent to the Governor General subscriptions shall pour in from those States that are not hit in the least and from Government officers and from all people of Kathiawad in Kathiawad and outside.

Every year provision is being made for advancing loans to Talukdars in the budget. So this suem be specially utilised to supply seeds and bullocks to the cultivators of the five Thanas instantaneously.

But for the head of the Province, there will be no sufficient subscriptions which shall pour in because of the official position of the Agent to the Governor General.

For felief of Gujarat, H.E. the Governor of Bombay convened a public meeting. So for relief of Kathiawad the A.G.G. ought to convene a meeting. If the A.G.G. starts this movement, the States like Limbdi, Wadhwan Wankaner, Dhangadhra, Muli and the Talukdars of Chotila Jhinjhuvada, Dasada, Bhoika, Wadhwan Thanas, which require relief for themselves shall in that case alone come out well with their subscriptions which otherwise are and will be very very scanty.—Yours etc.

PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

NAMDEV SAMAJIKS' RESPONSE.

The Secretary, Namdev Samajik Saunstha, writes from 62, Bhandari street, Bombay 4:—

"It was resolved in the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha held on Sunday the 21st. instant to raise a fund in the Namdeo Shimpi Community in connection with the Gujarat Flood Relief. The members of the community are requested to pay their mite to the above fund to Messrs R R. Gadekar, and K M. Tople who have been authorised to collect funds."

COLLECTION BY "G" WARD D. C. C.

The Secretary of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Bombay announces the receipt of Rs. 233-4-6 for the hood relief fund.

FOOTBALL MATCH IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF.

RANCHI, Aug. 28.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stephenson motored to Hazaribagh to witness a football match between the Mohan Bagan and a representative local team in aid of the Orissa Flood Relief Fund. The former won by four goals to one.—A.P.

COLLECTIONS BY SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The member in charge of the Gujarat and Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund opened by the Servants of Society sends us a further list of donations recieved for the fund. The list announces fresh receipts to the extent of Rs. 1,042-2-0 which when added to Rs. 21,499-1-3 previously acknowledged, aggragates to Rs 22,541-3-3.

RELIEF TO CUTCH AND KATHIAWAR

VANKANER, Aug. 28.

The Saurashtra Seva Committee, which has been rendering relief to the flood-stricken in the province, has distributed immediate relief in the form of corn, clothing and cash in the provinces of Cutch and Kathiawar to the extent of Rs. 90,000.

The Committee has also undertaken to grant relief to the tune of Rs. 1,00,000 immediately as under Rs. 15,000 for the distribution of seeds, Rs. 25,000 for the opening of cheap grain shops, Rs. 50,000 for relief for the reconstruction of houses and Rs. 10,000 for middle class people.

Seeds are being sold eight annas below cost price, and cheap grain shops will be opened all over the affected areas by Dipawali.

Material for house-building is being sold 25 per cent. below the cost price.—Free Press.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 29.

It is understood an Indian Medical Service Officer and an Indian Forest Service Officer will shortly arrive and take charge of the Medical and Forest Departments respectively and that Nawab Hameedyar Jung Bahadur, the present Inspector General of Forests will succeed Nawab Sadat Jung Bahadur, Inspector General of Revenue (for Marathavadi whose term of office will shortly expire.—Free Press.

NOT TO ENTER CONGRESS.

NON-BRAHMIN'S RESOLVE.

DR. CHAVAN AGAINST ENTRY.

Dr. Chavan poohpoohed the very idea that Non-Brahmins should become Congressmen. Referring to the eloquent address of Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, he said that the Non-Braehmins of Madras were like a jackal who had lost his tail in a trap and who, therefore, called upon the rest of his race to cut their tails. What suited the peculiar political conditions in Madras would not necessarily suit the altogether different political conditions in Maharashtra. It was no use simply following in the footsteps of the Madras Non-Brahmins without considering the pros and cons of the situation.

Mr. N. V. Khandke spoke in support of the main resolution. His argument was that the Non-Brahmins should keep themselves away from the Congress until they were requested by the Brahmin leaders of the Congress to join that body. He was against any humiliation coming to the Non Brahmin Party by their joining the Congress uninvited.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, supporting the resolution, made it clear that his objection to the Congress entry was based upon only one consideration and that was that the Non-Brahmins by joining the Congress would ultimately cease to exist as a separate entity. The resolution, under discussion, he said, was merely advisory and it did not prevent anybody from joining the Congress if his conscience prompted him to do so.

After a few more speeches had been delivered both in support and against the resolution the leaders sat down for a while and engaged themselves in informal pourparlors with a view to arrive at some workable compromise.

RESOLUTION OF NON-ENTRY CARRIED.

The following resolution was then moved as a compromise resolution:—

Taking into consideration the peculiar conditions of the Non-Brahmin Party and the Indian National Congress, this Conference is of opinion that it is not desirable for the Party to join the Congress, nor is it advisable for even a member of the party to join the Congress; provided that a member of the Non-Brahmin Party, who thinks he can further our cause better by joining another political organisation may do so.

This resolution was unanimously carried.

ORGANISATION OF NON-BRAHMINS

The next resolution was about the organisation of the Non-Brahmin Party, and it was also carried unanimously. Mr. B.V. Jadhav and Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli have been elected as the Leader and the deputy leader of the Party, rspectively. Discussions had been protracted till early hours of the morning when the Conference dispersed.

FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.

MR. MUDALIAR'S IMPRESSIONS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

"I consider the result of the deliberations of the special Bombay Non-Brahmin Conference fairly satisfactory," declared Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar to a representative of the Associated Press shortly after the conference dispersed last night. "Opinion was very keenly divided on the question of entry into the Congress," he continued "opponents to the entry pleading in support of their position the special conditions prevailing in Bombay as opposed to those in Madras. The resolution finally adopted by the Conference will, I hope, strengthen the cause of the Non-Brahmin party in Bombay as a similar resolution has undoubtedly done in Madras.

"LACK OF ORGANISATION".

"A feature of the Bombay Non-Brahmin party seems to be the lack of organisation. Divided counsels among leaders soon after the elections seem to have been chiefly the cause of the state of the Non-Brahmin party, but am glad to see that both leaders and followers have realised the situation and are determined to follow a single lead. The Conference accordingly expressed its entire confidence in the leadership of Mr. B. V. Jadhav and the deputy leadership of Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, and I am sure that hereafter the work of the party will be better organised.

"The awakening among the masses is as thorough here as in Madras. What is wanting is organisation, which I was glad to find, leaders were determined to undertake hereafter.

"My position at the conference was merely to watch the proceedings, to explain the Madras situation and to give advice wherever my advice was called for, and I am satisfied with the deliberations of the conference and the conclusions arrived at".—A. P.

DEMONSTRATION FARM IN HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 29.

The Nizam's Government have purchased one hundred acres of land under Himayatsagar for a model agricultural demonstration farm which is expected to be of much benefit to agriculturists in adjoining villages of this city.

Mr. Mahendra Bahadur, B.A., M.Sc., of Wisconsin University, assisted by four Inspectors of Agriculture, is entrusted with the work of organisation etc.—Free Press.

Psychologist Says—

Everyone Has Occult Power

Distributes Free Book Describing Unique System which has been tested by scores of New Students Who Report Astounding Results. Also sends Free Psycho-Analysis Character Delineation to all who write at once.

How the average man or woman can develop and use the strange powers of Hypnotism, Suggestion and Telepathy to influence people in business and society; to correct character defects, curb bad habits and heal themselves and others, is described in the new book by Elmer E. Knowles, entitled: *The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces*, ten thousand copies of which have been printed for free distribution.

The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astounding results are reported by those who have tested the new System. Mrs. Mucher writes:

"Three days after the receipt of your System I was able to get rid of my illness and I now feel as if I were new born."

Another report from Mr. H. R. Stanley (Engineer) reads:—

"Your System creates self-confidence and the development of latent powers for the immediate benefit of the student."

Mr. Hayerhofer describes his experience as follows:—

Your System has been a great help in curing my ailment, I am delighted with the quick and satisfactory results.

It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces" to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of suggestion and hypnotism to useful and praiseworthy objects.

In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles.

If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
"Force and strength in my look.
"Please read my Character,
"And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr. Mrs., or Miss), and address your letter to:

PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION (Free Distribution Dept. 1024-F, No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3 annas.

BROCK AND SCHLEE REACH CROYDON.

POPULAR GREETINGS.

LONDON, August 28.

Several hundreds greeted Brock and Schlee at Croydon where they were expected to arrive at noon. Single-engined monoplane painted bright yellow with name "Pride of Detroit" in large black letters on both the sides of fuselage landed perfectly after splendid crossing. They will resume their world circuit to-morrow, probably via Stuggart, Constantinople, Rangoon, Tokio and Honolulu.

The aviators said that they ate nothing on the trans-Atlantic flight but drank plenty of water. They had enough petrol left for at least eight hours more and the machine was in first rate condition. The airmen hope to complete round world flight in 22 days. The "Pride of Detroit" is similar in appearance to Lindbergh's plane in which he crossed the Atlantic. It has a wing spread of forty-six feet, is fitted with Wright Whirlwind engine and has a cruising speed of 110 miles an hour.—Reuter's Special.

POONA TOWN PATROLLED BY POLICE.

SEQUEL TO PROHIBITION ORDER.

POONA CITY, August 27.

The District Magistrate of Poona has issued orders under Section 144 prohibiting all processions in Talegaum Dabhade in the District of Poona for one month. Mr. Davare and fifty others who took out the Shri Vithal procession two days before have been summoned before the District Deputy Collector who is the First Class Magistrate under Section 68 of the Police Act. The case has been adjourned to the 2nd of September. The town is being patrolled by armed police.—A. P.

The D. T. S., Ahmedabad wires that communication will be restored between Dholka and Arnej on Dholka Dhandueka Railway on August 30th.—A. P.

IN THESE DAYS KEEP

Amritdhara
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR

WITH YOU.

In these days the slightest disorder of the digestive system causes suspicions of **CHOLER**. It is most advisable to take "Amritdhara" under the circumstances and it will set the whole system right. If there be an actual cholera attack then also Amritdhara taken regularly is sure to cure it. If the trouble still increases and the motions and vomits continue then one pill of **'PRANDATA"** should be administered to the patient; the motions and vomits will stop, and Amritdhara will do the rest to tone up the system.

Price :—Amritdhara Rs. 2-8- Half Rs. 1-4- & Sample as. 8 only
Parandata is Re. 1 for 15 Pills.

SOME OPINIONS.

(1) *Mohd. Din Hafizali of Bellary (Deccan)*—"Your Parandata that you sent for cholera was used and was found to be most effective. May God reward you for sending me such a nice remedy."

(2) *Rahimkhan of Damoha.*—We have cured 15 cases with your Amritdhara and Prandata. It is in reality a very useful medicine."

(3) *Kanwar Pal Singh, Circle Munsarim Bhanpura (Indore)*—"In the beginning of June cholera epidemic broke out here I then sent for 30 pills of Prandata from you. All the patients to whom I gave these pills have recovered from cholera.

Postal & Tele. Address :—

"AMRITDHARA" 29, Lahore.

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Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy

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freely on all fevers It is a magic on fevers, A rupee worth spending to drive away Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar and other such poisonous fevers. Certified by I.M.S. Doctors. It does not at all affect the heart; *Known throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and Africa* for nearly half a century.

Won Gold and Silver Medals in various Indian Exhibitions. It is something like a current coin. Even Marwarees advance monies on them. A great boon not only to poor and middle class people, but is highly essential to be kept in the *Journies, Travels and Voyages.*

Batliwalla's "Bal-Amrit" or "Tonic Syrup"

Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweets and creates a wonderful feeling of well being, It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

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(BREAK-BONE FEVER)

is robbed of its worst terrors by Phenalgin. Phenalgin reduces the temperature and rapidly relieves the pains in the head, bones, muscles and back of the eyes.

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MUSLIM TRUST AND TRUSTEES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The problem of Muslims 'wakfs' and the different types of 'mutavallies,' in whose charge they happen to be, is a most baffling one and yet if sincere and earnest efforts are made to bring them into line, there is no reason why hundreds of thousands of rupees should not be made available every year for the educational and social betterment of the Mussalmans. Bombay is full of many such 'wakfs'. If the Trustees, and, more than that, the beneficiaries, were to put their heads together, the pious intentions of the donors would be carried out in strict accordance with the demands of the law. None can dispute the good work done by trusts like the Dawood Fazal, Fatimabibi Koghey and others but at the same time one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that there are trusts under a special type of trustees which require careful investigation and constant watch at the hands of the Muslim public.

One of these is engaging the attention of a few sincere and serious-minded servants of the community. In the absence of any definite information—and the trustees see to it that the public is kept in the dark about it, it is rather difficult to get at the real objects for which the late Saboo Siddik, left nearly 15 lakhs for the training and education of the poor and labouring class Mussalmans of Bombay. So far as one can find out the High Court has issued instructions to the Trustees to prepare a scheme for an educational institution for the children of poor and labourig class Muslims, preferably round about Parel, where manual training would be given to these boys with a view to equip them for professions such as those of carpenters, electrical and mechanical mistries, weavers, etc., etc.

The High Court, no doubt, in order to secure the best advice available, appointed Hindus and Parsis along with a few Mussalmans as trustees for this purpose. This was a mistake, for, inspite of the cosmopolitan character of Bombay, it is an unquestionable fact that no city in India possesses so many water-tight and segregated sections in its social order as Bombay. These trustees along with their Muslim colleagues of the richer and higher stratum of society, know as much about the needs and requirements of the real beneficiaries of this 'wakf', their poor Muslim brethren, as the man in the moon, and they will never succeed in carrying out the real objects of the trust unless and until they consult representative men actually engaged in the professions for which the boys are to be trained and educated. That this is the right view, has been amply established by the manner in which the present board of trustees has set about its business.

Instead of going to the heart of Muslim centres of life and activity, such as Nagpada, Madanpura, etc., to the south of Parel, for which the High Court had declared its preference, the trustees, for reasons known only to themselves and a few interested persons outside their 'coterie,' have gone north in the wilderness of Matunga, miles away from any Muslim locality and have already spent about Rs 20,000 in securing possession of a piece of land. What Muslim worker or labourer will send his son to an institution where even the tramway does not reach and what poor Muslim father will be able to spend money on tramway fares and season tickets with the extr for a midday meal? An hour and a half to go and a similar period to get back home is another serious obstacle. Then there is the indifference of the Muslim father towards the education of his sons to be contended with. The Trustees do not know that as soon as a boy reaches an age at which he can bring his mite to the family pool, the parents, instead of wasting his time in schools prefer to make economic one of their boy. It perhaps never entered the heads of the trustees that in the earlier stages of their work, they might be called upon, in certain cases, to pay an equivalent of their boy's wage to the parents to induce them to allow their boy to be hammered into an artisan or a technician. In other words instead of building residential quarters on a grand scale it would perhaps be carrying out the real objects of the trust to pay the parents for the board and lodging of their young hopeful.

The institution is going to be an ordinary school from Vernacular I Standard to English V Standard. The trustees, in order not to bring the wrath of the High Court down upon themselves, have thrown in the words "manual training" in a haphazard and meaningless way in the grand scheme they have prepared. The institution is going to be a residential one and 14 lakhs of rupees are to be employed in accommodating 30 or perhaps 40 boarders. There are no chances of getting day scholars from poor Muslim families for reasons given above. King's Circle, near which this institution is going to be built, is a Madrasi Colony with a sprinkling of other non-Muslim residents and within a stone's throw of the proposed institution is a Free Municipal School, and the Currimbhoy Orphanage. It seems nothing short of madness to open an Anglo-Vernacular School of the ordinary variety for 30 or 40 boys in an outlandish place like Matunga.

But this is not all. Almost half the 'corpus' of the trust is to be turned into bricks or stones and mortar and the questions of questions which is giving sleepless nights and troubled days to the artistic among the trustees is whether the grand edifice they are going to rear up in that wilderness should have a Moorish, Saracenic or Gothic façade.

Until the trustees have divulged their plans and until the people whose interests ar directly concerned have had their say in the matter, even to the extent of moving the High Court and, if need be, removing the present trustees, this monstrous plan to throw away half the trust funds on buildings and to educate on an average about 35 boys at the tremendous cost of about Rs. 120 per month, must be put a stop to. Fourteen lakhs of rupees is too big an amount to be played with in an amateurish way. The poor and true but needy Muslims of Bombay shall not tolerate the perpetration of this colossal and lamentable blunder on the part of the trustees. If they are wise, they can even at this late stage mend matters. Let them get into touch on the one side with the actual beneficiaries and on the other with experts on the subject of technical education of the type most beneficial to the community as suggested by the High Court, and with their advice let them prepare a really and truly beneficial scheme in accordance with the objects for which the trust was created and in consonance with the needs and requirements of the poor and helpless Sobering class Muslims of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

"POOR MUSLIM."

DISTRESS IN CAMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust you would not grudge publishing the following lines in the columns of your paper in the interest of the people of Cambay.

Cambay was completely isolated on account of the railway and telegraph branches due to floods between Tarapur and Sayana and, therefore, for a considerable time after the floods subsided there was absolutely no information regarding the state of affairs in that part of Gujarat. Even whatever information regarding the flood havoes in that city have so far been published in vernacular news papers do not show the extent of damages to the houses in that city and consequent sufferings of the poor inhabitants. I had had occasion to visit the city very recently and whatever I learnt from some of the people there showed the callousness of the State authorities towards the people. During the time it was raining continuously for days and nights and the houses were collapsing in every part of the city, not a single Officer of the State stirred out of his comfortable and secure abode in order to succour the helpless and the poor of the city. Many are the individual instances in which all the necessary help was rendered by certain Hindus and Muslims even at the cost of their own purses and lives. It will be invidious to mention any name, but I cannot help mentioning the name of Sayed Vasil Mian from among the Muslims who, for about three days and nights in the heavy rain went round every Mohalla and removed the people from falling houses to some of the State buildings. It was due to his timely help that many precious lives were saved from being buried under the debris of the falling houses. During my short stay in Cambay I had had also occasion to see some of the local Hindu and Mussalman leaders and all that I could gather from their talks is that what ever has so far been done in that city for the relief of the people is due to private philanthropy. The State has absolutely done nothing in the matter for its people. Looking to the efforts made in British India and in some of the States affected by floods for the relief of the people in distress, it is really a matter of great despair and disappointment that the Administrator, beyond giving Rs. 1,000 from his own purse to the local Flood Relief Committee, has so far done nothing by way of giving gratuitous relief, tagavi and loans for building houses from the State Treasury itself as is done in British India and the Baroda State. Mr. Namjoshi's attention has, as I understand, been already drawn to giving State aid to the people by various members of the Flood Relief Committees of Bombay who visited that city during the time I was there, and I hope he will soon realise his duties as the Administrator.

It is not possible for a State, however much it may be financially strong, to repair completely the destruction caused by nature and therefore it will be foolish to expect the State to do everything in the matter without supplementing its efforts by private philanthropy. As a Muslim I cannot but admire the acts of self-sacrifice, charity and broad-mindedness of the Hindus who are daily pouring in their quotas to the Flood Relief Funds started by various organisations in and outside Bombay. Mussalmans of the Bombay Presidency and especially of Bombay City have done very little for the relief of Mussalmans of those parts of Gujarat which have been affected by the floods. I therefore appeal to them especially to come forward to relieve their brethren in Gujarat and contribute their mite to the Central Relief Fund. Any monetary help which they desire to render to the Mussalmans of Cambay may be remitted to Dr. Shastry and Sayed Vasil Mian, members of the Local Flood Relief Committee of Cambay.—Yours, etc.,

A VISITOR.

Aug. 24.

The D. T. S. Rutlam at Suvasra, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires under date:

Due to a heavy rainstorm there was a slight washaway between Survasra and Chanmahla Stations on the main line near Shamgarh. 16 Up Punjab Mail was delayed for three hours for repairing the line. No other train was delayed.—A.P.

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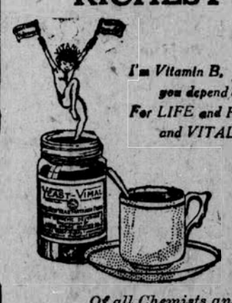

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